

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 132

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

LASTING PEACE IN WORLD PLEA OF MR. SARGENT

American Attorney-General
Deplores Propaganda of
Clamorous Pretenders

'WAR SHALL NOT COME,'
HE CALLS TO NATIONS

Address at Carnegie Institute
Cites Covetousness as the
Chief Cause of Conflict

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, and Emile Daeschner, French Ambassador, were the principal speakers at the twenty-ninth founders' day exercises at Carnegie Institute.

A program of education against war that will establish a world-wide understanding, "too great and too sound to be broken down by national or imperial covetousness," is the present-day need, Mr. Sargent declared in his address.

"The desire for peace," he said, "must grow from within; enough individuals must recognize fact in place of propaganda."

War's Cost \$337,000,000,000
Calling attention to the huge cost of approximately \$337,000,000,000 to the 23 nations drawn into the world conflict and the loss of 13,000,000 men and the incurring of billions of dollars in debts, the Attorney-General asked:

"Is it any wonder that out of this world-wide desire that some way be found to prevent its recurrence—to insure a permanent peace?"

"So closely interlocked today are the interests of nations, of people, that when two engage in a struggle, the fate of all is endangered. Commercially, financially, racially and socially the whole surface of the globe is so closely and firmly bound together with interlacing threads that there is almost certain to be world peace or world war."

America's Opportunity
Before the influence of the United States can be given to a method for peaceful settlement of national differences without derogation from our own dignity, honor, and independence," the Attorney-General said, "there will have to be eliminated from the councils, either the presence or the voices of clamorous pretenders whose only contribution is to stand and declare continuously their own patriotism, and deny the motives of everyone who suggests, offers for consideration, something constructive."

He called on all to put aside "prejudiced notions, preconceived passion, and approach the subject with whole-hearted desire to try to accomplish something effective to the end so devoutly to be wished for—an understanding, a resolution, that war shall not come as a means of curbing lust to take what belongs to others—a realization of a universal desire for lasting peace in all the world."

International Law Code
Declared Most Effective
Means to Abolish War

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 1.—Armed with the conviction that war can be abolished, students or international affairs gathered at the national convention of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session here, discussed the best means speedily to outlaw war.

"Outlawry is the direct frontal attack upon war and its weapon is law," declared Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, in discussion of the league program proposed by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. "The codification of international law stands at the very front of the outlawry proposal."

Must Be "Delegalized"
Dr. Morrison called attention to the method used in abolishing the legalized liquor traffic in the United States as one example of the most effective way of stopping wars. He noted the inadequacy of such half-way measures as abstinence campaigns and regulation.

"People say that there was only one thing to do with the saloon, to legalize it. Now the saloon is gone forever," he said. "The time would seem to have come for the simple issue of war to be put on the people themselves. They should be allowed to abolish the supreme court of war and set up the supreme court of law."

Europe is on its way to finding a least common denominator for disarmament, declared Hamilton Holt. He expressed hope in the work of the League of Nations, to which he gave credit for putting forth the first plan for the reduction of armament.

Union of Nations
"The way to disarmament is in the union of nations for the abolition of armaments on a system of compact," he held. "The peace movement is nothing but the substitution of law for war in the conduct of those things human beings think worth sacrificing themselves for."

Commenting on the addresses of the American peace advocates, Dr. Helene Stocker said:

First Wright Airplane Finds Home in England

Dayton, O., May 1.—The museum at South Kensington, England, is to be the permanent home of an historic American relic of aviation, the original Wright airplane, invented by Orville and Wilbur Wright, which made its first flight Dec. 17, 1903.

In announcing that the machine would be sent across the Atlantic, Orville Wright said that several American museums had asked for it, but that entrance from friends in England led to the offer to the English institution, which already has an extensive aviation exhibit. The Wright machine has virtually all of its original parts, Mr. Wright said.

CANADIANS END BUDGET DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Liberal Government's Proposals Are Passed by Good Majority

OTTAWA, May 1 (Special).—After a debate extending a month and a half and participated in by more than 100 members, the House of Commons came to a vote on the budget at an early hour this morning, with the result that the Government was sustained by a good majority.

The debate on the closing hours was the sharp attack by Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, on the Government's fiscal policy, and its defense by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Meighen sought to show that all the problems confronting Canada today were due "in considerable degree to inefficiency, lack of control and lack of definiteness of purpose on the part of the Government."

Deficit Is Claimed

He accused the latter of juggling his figures in order to conceal the true fact and show a balanced budget. If the Acting Minister of Finance had included guarantees made for the national railways as he did the year before, there would have been a deficit of over \$36,000,000 during the last year instead of a surplus, as claimed, of \$1,823,000.

Mr. Meighen drew attention to an increase of \$327,000,000 during the last three years in the railway's indebtedness to the public, making a grand total investment of \$1,492,000,000, or twice as much as is invested in the United States Steel Corporation.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

BRIAND'S PLANS ARE UPSET BY REICH SITUATION

Gen. von Hindenburg's Election
Impels Minister to
"Wait and See" Policy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 1.—The Christian Science Monitor representative is in the position to make an authoritative statement concerning the intentions of Aristide Briand and Joseph Caillaux, members of the Poincaré Government, who have now examined the diplomatic and financial problems of France. Mr. Briand's plans, the Monitor representative is informed, are somewhat upset by the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as President of the Reich, and it is considered desirable to wait and see. Not for a moment is there any question of changing French policy, which will remain oriented in the direction of understandings not only with France's allies but also with its former enemies.

The proposed guarantee pact is considered always as the basis of conversations and M. Briand affirms himself to be a man favoring conversations. The assurances of Dr. Hans Luther, German Chancellor, that Germany is pacific, though welcomed with caution, is not treated with skepticism.

Progress Is Not Slow

There need be no reversal of the Herriot policy, but it will nevertheless be appreciated that M. Briand will proceed rather more slowly in view of the new circumstances. He is ready to lay emphasis on the preliminary entry of Germany into the League of Nations before the conclusion of the pact negotiations, and he will require proof that generally Germany is anxious to fulfill its obligations. Particularly must the disarmament clauses of the treaty be observed. While these are violated it will be impossible to reach normal relations between France and Germany. If genuine efforts are made the evacuation of the Cologne zone will be ordered. But M. Briand is convinced that prudence is especially called for, and that before there is a final discussion which might lead to the ground cleared by the chancelleries, M. Berthelot takes up his old position at the Quai d'Orsay almost at the same time as his British counterpart, Sir G. Tyrrell, becomes permanent head of the Foreign Office.

Delay in Meeting

Contrary to the original idea there will be some delay in the meeting of French and British ministers. The (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Foreign Office

TO FILL POST

Choice of Successor to Sir Eyre Crowe Arouses Great Interest in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1.—Political and diplomatic circles in London are giving much quiet, but none the less earnest, thought to the question how and by whom the post of head of the permanent staff of the Foreign Office is to be filled. Changes are made necessary by the passing on, a few days ago, of Sir Eyre Crowe, who occupied the office for about four years.

A most natural and obvious selection would be Sir William Tyrrell, a man of the keenest perceptions and great personal charm, who has worked just under and in effective co-operation with Sir Eyre Crowe for years. But there is another factor in the situation, for while the British public have the greatest tolerance for any individual's religious views, they tend to regard the Roman Catholics, who are candidates for public office, as in a somewhat special category on account of the apprehensions regarding Vatican influences.

Religious Issue Raised

As things are at present, there are very few Roman Catholics in positions of authority in the British Foreign Office or foreign diplomatic service, but it is noticed that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Sir Esme Howard in Washington are both Roman Catholics and it is widely felt, therefore, that to put another at the head of the permanent staff in Downing Street might cause unfavorable comment. The hope is expressed that the issue will be avoided either by the appointment of someone else or by Sir William's refusal in case it comes to him.

Meantime, there is a great deal of discussion of the possibility of the appointment of Sir Cecil Hurst, and it is known that an individual of political influence, hatched with Stanley Baldwin the other day to urge that he be appointed. Another well-informed individual, nevertheless, expressed his opinion that it was unlikely that Mr. Baldwin would act on this advice.

Sir Eric Drummond Mentioned

Another possibility mentioned is the return of Sir Eric Drummond, who was practically in charge of the Foreign Office before the war, but the same objections would be urged in this case as in that of Sir William Tyrrell.

Another name prominently mentioned is Ronald Charles Lindsay, who has been in the diplomatic service since 1898 and was in Washington first as counselor and later as chargé d'affaires in 1919 and 1920. The appointment doubtless will be made within a week or 10 days.

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Airplane Service for Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kansas City, Mo., May 1

COMMERCIAL airplane service for Kansas City will be established within 60 days, the Kansas City Airways Corporation announces. Charles W. Brunn, attorney, says the corporation has contracted for six five-passenger airplanes for service between this city, St. Louis, and Omaha, and lines to Tulsa, Okla., and Wichita, Kan., are to be established. Schedules are being worked out and arrangements for terminals are being made. The contract calls for delivery of the airplanes here within 45 days.

MOTOR LIABILITY INSURANCE BILL PASSED IN HOUSE

State Legislature to Close
Today—1700 Items of
Business Acted On

One of the most important measures acted upon while the Legislature was preparing to prorogue today was the compulsory automobile liability insurance bill which the House passed to be engrossed after a motion to defer action until next year was defeated by a vote of 183 to 37. The Senate having passed the bill practically assures the measure becoming a law.

It is announced that there will probably be a referendum which means that it may not operate until 1928 because it will appear on the ballot in 1926.

Upon motion of Senator Charles S. Holden, of Worcester, the bill providing that the State pay one-half the cost of extinguishing forest fires, was recalled from the Governor and referred to the next annual session. Mr. Holden said that the committee on Conservation and the Department of Forestry had been unable to secure the bill.

The bill would have given the State Forest Warden control over the appointment and discharge of local fire wardens.

Gifts Presented

The senators presented the clerk, assistant clerks, the sergeant-at-arms, assistants, the doorkeepers, and the messes with money gifts. Senator Alvin E. Bliss of Malden made the presentation, after complimenting them on their fine service.

The Senate adopted an emergency preamble to the bill apportioning the assessed state tax of \$12,000,000, assessing the State tax on the basis of the bill eliminating the grade crossing at Governor Square was recalled from the Governor upon motion of Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington. No action has yet been taken.

About 1700 resolves, orders, bills, and petitions have been disposed of this session. For the first time since 1880, the Legislature is adjourning as early as May 1. Last year the Legislature disposed of 2263 petitions, bills, and resolves, or about 570 more matters than have been before it this year.

Ends Labors Today

The Legislature which ends its labors for the year today will probably pass some important bills. The legislative history as one which had its time largely occupied with automobile, railroad, railway and insurance problems. Pension legislation which, at the inception of the session, seemed likely to occupy much of the time was largely deferred till next session, and the proposed old age pension matter was entirely avoided.

At the very end of the session, the important bank tax measure was disposed of, after Governor Fuller had sought to have the Legislature add to the revenues of the State by increasing the tax on corporations from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Passed Bank Tax Bill

This proposition, coming before the Legislature in the form of an amendment, was defeated decisively by the House, while the lawmakers once passed the bill increasing national bank taxation from 5½ to 6 per cent on net incomes.

Among the eleventh hour matters to be handled was the permitting the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to issue prior preferred stock which will be exchangeable for bonds maturing in the next seven years, the time for which was extended by 15 years.

The Boston Elevated Railway's future handling, whether by public control, as it has been since 1918, or its return to the management by its real owners, the stockholders, was, after weeks of hearings and discussions, referred to the next annual session.

Trade Arbitration Passed

Governor Fuller's inaugural message measure, commercial arbitration, was another important problem which was made law late in the session after the Governor and the Legislature had ironed out some differences regarding the terms of the measure and after its constitutionality had been determined.

The compulsory automobile liability insurance bill was passed soon after the Legislature had enacted a bill largely increasing the registration and tourist excursion taxes as well as the cars of certain concerns which operate scheduled sight-seeing itineraries.

The Legislature and the Governor quickly agreed upon the necessity of continuing until 1927, at least, the Special Commission on the Nec-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

FINANCIERS BACK OVER-NIGHT AIR FREIGHTSERVICE

Mr. Ford Said to Be Among
Promoters of New York-
Chicago Line

TO CHARGE RATE OF
TWO DOLLARS A POUND

Route Will Be Over Illuminated
Trail Used by Post Office
Night Mail Flyers

NEW YORK, May 1.—Men of wealth, including Mr. Ford, have agreed to give financial backing to a New York-Chicago air freight express, designed to carry 1000 pounds of merchandise at \$2 a pound and make overnight trips.

The proposition was made by C. M. Keyes, president of the Curtiss Airplane Motor Company, in an address at the Exposition of Inventions at the Engineering Society Building. Mr. Keyes said the service would be started within two months and that an announcement of the personnel of the new company would be made in two weeks.

Post Office Blazed Way

The illuminated route between Chicago and New York, established by the Post Office Department and improvements which make it possible for a pilot to steer his ship safely through the night are the advances in aviation which have made regular air express service possible, Mr. Keyes said.

Express matter, such as films, which can pay rates as high as \$2 a pound, will be receivable at the Chicago depot up to 9 o'clock each night, and will be laid down at New York at 6:30 next morning. The New York to Chicago schedule will be the same. Two planes are to fly each way six nights a week.

The entrance of the Fords into the field of flying was a principal factor in securing the New York to Chicago air express service, according to Mr. Keyes. The motive of the backers of the service was 50 per cent patriotic, and 50 per cent commercial, he said. They were prepared to risk considerable capital in the gamble which attend any such pioneer enterprise. The planes are to cost about \$15,000 each. They will have a cargo capacity of about 1000 pounds.

For High Class Freight

"The business necessarily will be restricted to high-grade freight, which can pay its way at the rate of \$2 a pound," said Mr. Keyes. "The commercial end has been thoroughly studied, and it is believed that even high-grade freight demanding speedy transportation, can be obtained to make the venture a success. But, as in other pioneering enterprises, only the future can tell what will be made or lost."

United States Government Air

Mail blazed the way to success in commercial flying. Its night-lighted route across the western prairies, which went into operation last July 1, is an operating success.

"Based upon that success, the highly express service between New York and Chicago is being organized. The designers of America have created new types of airplanes capable of carrying twice the load of the planes in use today. New ships, which cost less to build, land ten miles slower, fly ten miles faster and are infinitely safer to handle, and at the same time reduce the fuel and oil cost approximately 50 per cent per ton mile."

DRUNKEN DRIVER

LAW ALREADY FELT

A. L. A. Reports Good Effect

of the Restraining Influence

Enactment of the drunken driver bill, making jail sentences mandatory in Massachusetts for second offenses, is already having a helpful effect in bringing the realization of the automobile driver's responsibility to the public.

Commending Governor Fuller and the members of the Legislature for the passage of this law, the association says further:

"While the new law is not as drastic as the one drafted a year ago by the A. L. A., which called for a jail sentence for a first offense, it will, we believe, in great measure rid our highways of a danger that has been rapidly increasing for the past few years, and which has been responsible for vastly more highway disasters and deaths than our official records show."

"Already its good effect is apparent. One of our members, in speaking of the new law, tells us that to his knowledge among the people who criticize it are many well-to-do drivers, who say that now they are afraid to partake of liquor at a dinner and afterward drive their cars, that instead they will see to it that someone who is sober will do it for them."

"Thus our streets will at once become safer. With Vermont's similar law enacted within a month, and with Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut laying down hard on the convicted drunken driver, our New England roads should become highways of safety for the sober and decent motorists who have long been terrorized by the speed demons of drink."

JORDAN MARSH VETERANS MEET

Quarter Century Club at Banquet Traces Firm's Good-Will Policy

Success of the broad business and sociological policies in accordance with which Jordan Marsh Company has for many decades shaped its affairs, was forcefully manifested last night at the annual banquet of the Quarter Century Club of that organization, when some 300 faithful workers who have been with the concern for at least 25 years gathered with the company officials and members of the firm further to advance the fraternalism that characterizes this relationship.

That every employee is really a part of the business has long been talked by large employers of labor, but they have realized that advancing the idea is one thing and making it stay quite another. Its genuineness has not always stood the test.

The Jordan Marsh Company, however, has worked it out just how and by means of what welfare measures over a period of years would require much space to describe. It was evident among the veteran workers last night, some of whom have worked with the company for 50 years, that there is an extraordinary relationship existing between these people and their employers.

Partnership Ideal
As a prologue to an artistically prepared program were these words: "It is a wonderful thing to look upon a big business which by its steady growth, loyalty to the ideal of the square deal, by its policy of advancement from within, and care for the well-being of its people has made working conditions so profitable and pleasant that men and women are glad to give 25 years or more of their lives to the opportunities and tasks it has to offer."

"So let us pay a tribute of gratitude and respect to the members of the Quarter Century Club, whose years of faithful service have built into the organization and the public consciousness that faith in Jordan Marsh Company which has been kept for so many years, and will be kept as long as we keep faith to the high ideals which are our business heritage."

The dinner yielded a variety of high lights, not the least of which was the announcement by George W. Mitton, president of the company,

that the Jordan Marsh Company hopes to erect a new building on its present site within the next 10 years.

Two Veterans Get \$1000
Another pleasing feature was the presentation by Mr. Mitton of \$1000 in gold to Nathaniel W. Goodwin and Andrew L. Better, two veteran workers who have just become eligible to the Half Century Club, consisting of six persons who have been in the store's employ 50 or more years.

These six are John C. Cooney, Dennis Cahan, George S. Weeks, T. F. Garrity, James Grainger, and W. F. Walters, vice-president of the company.

W. A. Hawkins, a member of the firm who acted as toastmaster, and who recently visited President Coolidge, brought the best wishes of the President to the Quarter Century Club. He also read a letter from Governor Fuller and telegrams from Maurice Wragley, treasurer of the company, who is in Pasadena, Calif., and Edward Milton, who is in Copenhagen, sending best wishes.

Next year Jordan Marsh Company will celebrate its diamond jubilee. Sixteen employees became members of the Quarter Century Club last night.

Following the banquet, throughout which the Jordan Marsh Company employees' Workers Orchestra played, the party adjourned to the assembly hall, where the talent of the company was revealed in two little stage productions.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; tomorrow, not much change in temperature, fresh to strong west winds.

New England: Unsettled; probably showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature, fresh to strong southeast to southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 44, Memphis 42, Albany 44, Montreal 42, Albany 44, New York 42, Albany 44, Philadelphia 42, Albany 44, Pittsburgh 42, Albany 44, Portland, Ore. 42, Albany 44, San Francisco 42, Albany 44, St. Louis 42, Albany 44, Tampa 42, Albany 44, Washington 42.

High Tides at Boston
Friday 5:57 p. m. Saturday 6:04 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:12 p. m.

WOOL MACHINERY ACTIVITY
Worsted and woolen spindles operated at 73.4 capacity in March, compared with 81.1% in February.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Field and Forest Club: Annual public picnic, Forest Hill, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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"I Record only the Sunny Flour"

Minneapolis, Minn.
Special Correspondence

DURING a wind and rain storm a young goldfinch was forced from his nest, and he made his way to the door of a house for shelter. He was a mere fledgling, and scarcely able to fly.

The housewife upon finding him took him in, gave him food and water, and found a warm place for him during the night.

The next morning the little visitor had recovered from the buffeting of the storm, and with outstretched wings and mouth wide open, peeped for food. Not having learned the art of finding his own fare, the family was obliged to feed him by hand, stuffing particles of soft food well down his throat. Being well fed he would return to his little corner. After a few days bird and family became fast friends, and the bird would answer a call, which he came to know meant something to eat.

The woman soon decided to give him his rightful liberty, so she took him out into the sunshine, and away he flew to a tree top. A few hours after his release, however, she heard the soft plaintive cry of the bird, and upon investigation saw him in a nearby oak. She imitated his call, and down he came lighting on her outstretched arm. His pleadings for food were most impressive. Wings spread, and mouth wide open, he begged till he was full. Hunger satisfied, he again preened his wings for a skyward flight.

For weeks this little fellow would come to call, accept his food of crumbs and angle worms, and return each night to be sheltered. It was the source of much amusement to visitors to see him make his way out of the tree tops, to the call of the woman, and when he was a full grown bird, he showed not the least evidence of fear. It had been overcome by kindness.

NEW YORK STEAMER SERVICE TO START
Summer all-water overnight steamship service direct between Boston and New York will open tomorrow when the steamships Boston and New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines take up their daily schedule. Sailings are at 5 o'clock daylight saving time from India Wharf, Boston, and from Pier 19, North River, New York.

These two new ships are among the finest of coastwise passenger vessels, equipped with the most modern devices for making such travel a convenience and pleasure. New and improved designs for speed and safety are brought into use in their construction. A splendid orchestra furnishes daily concerts. All state-rooms have running water and are most comfortable. The high standards of dining service on the ships is maintained and everything possible is done for the pleasure and comfort of the passengers.

AMHERST PROFESSOR NAMED
AMHERST, Mass., May 1 (Special)—Acting Professor William W. Stiffer of the department of Physics in Williams College will teach his subject at Amherst College beginning next

fall as an associate professor, the president's office announced yesterday. Dr. Stiffer graduated from Shurtleff College in 1902 and took his advanced degrees at the University of Illinois. He has taught physics or chemistry at the following institutions: Ewing College, the University of Illinois, Peking Union Medical College, Canton Christian College, Harvard and Williams.

BOSTON GRAIN MEN SUPPORT PETITION
Would Give Canada-Atlantic Line American Privileges

Favorable action by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of the Canada-Atlantic Transit Company for permission to carry bulk grain from Chicago and Milwaukee to Georgian Bay ports, for shipment into the United States, chiefly New England, was urged in a resolution passed by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, Inc., today.

New England grain interests generally favor the granting of the petition, officials of the exchange said, and a large delegation is planning to attend a hearing before the commission in Washington next Tuesday.

For the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the petition it must give the clause in the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 which provides that a foreign-owned transportation line such as the Canada-Atlantic Transit Company must file a tariff of grain rates which cannot be changed without 30 days' notice. This provision makes it practically impossible, Boston grain men explain, for such a company to compete with American-owned ships which may change rates at any time.

If the petition is granted, grain, flour and commercial feed will be shipped from Georgian Bay ports into New England via the Grand Trunk Railroad in free competition with American transportation lines.

For this reason, strong opposition to the petition is expected to be voiced at the hearing next Tuesday by representatives of such companies. The New England delegation will attempt to meet such protests by showing how this freer movement of grain will benefit New England and other sections of the country.

STREET WIDENING BILLS ARE SIGNED
Governor's Act Will Benefit City's Traffic Problem

Governor Fuller has signed the Northern Artery bill; the bill providing for the widening of River Street, Hyde Park, and the widening of Morton Street, Mattapan, and for the purchase of the Lawrence estate as an addition to the Middlesex Fells Parkway. He also signed bills providing for the alteration of the surface structure of the Boston Elevated Street, Mattapan, and for the widening of Morton Street, Dorchester.

POMOLOGIST TO LECTURE
AMHERST, Mass., May 1 (Special)—Dr. J. K. Shaw, pomologist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose system of identifying apple trees by varietal characteristics has made possible the certification of nursery stock, has been invited by the American Association of Nurserymen to be the chief lecturer at a two weeks' school for nurserymen to be held at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

Singer's Hat Bleachery
Summer Will Soon Be Here
Cleaned and Blocked in Latest Styles. Bands, Bindings and Sweats Put on While You Wait

PANAMA AND STRAW HATS
Cleaned and Blocked in Latest Styles. Bands, Bindings and Sweats Put on While You Wait

15 PROVINCE STREET, BOSTON
Opposite 6 Cents Savings Bank, between School and Bromfield Sts., Tel. Main 3400

Furnished Cottages
By the Great South Bay
To Rent for the Summer, \$500.00 up
Exceptional property for rest home for sale.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces a Free Lecture on

Christian Science
By Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., of Syracuse, N. Y.

IN THE CHURCH OFFICE
Falmouth, Norway, St. Paul Sts. Back Bay, Boston

Friday Evening, May 1
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MOTOR LIABILITY INSURANCE BILL PASSED IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mandatory Jail Terms
"Drunk driver" bill, whereby jail sentences are mandatory for second offense intoxication by motorists while driving cars or trucks if this offense is within six years from a previous conviction, was one act of legislation that was of far more than state-wide interest. In this legislation, Massachusetts sets an example.

Early in the session, the Legislature voted, following the sentiment of the people as voiced on the ballot in last November's general election, against the State standing in favor of the so-called child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Congress.

Memorializing the Congress in favor of an amendment providing for the draft of the financial resources of the country as well as its man power in time of war was also refused approval by the Committee on Constitutional Law. Last year the Legislature took similar action.

Water Supply Studied
The problem of the enlargement of the water supply plants for the metropolitan district of Boston is still being considered and studied by the Metropolitan District Commission with instructions to make a report next year.

The Legislature put off for further consideration by the Metropolitan Planning Division of the Metropolitan District Commission the proposed construction of an intermediate highway which would cost, it was estimated, about \$29,000,000 and relieve to a large degree traffic congestion in downtown Boston, particularly the market district. The planning division is to report next year.

The planning division is directed by the Legislature to make plans following comprehensive study of the cost and desirability of a subway under Huntington Avenue from Stuart Street to the Metropolitan Art Museum or the Brookline line, as well as a subway under Stuart Street.

New Highways Ordered
The so-called northern and southern highways leading from Boston, one through Cambridge and Somerville and the other to Quincy and connecting with the Old Colony Boulevard and other Cape-bound highways, were ordered by the Legislature to be constructed.

While the Legislature refused to provide for a traffic regulation board, to be composed of the Registrar of Highways and the two associate commissioners in the Department of Public Works this year, it did pass bills regulating the operation of bus lines by the railroads and also lines by private corporations. Certificates of their necessity are, however, required.

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The Famous Modern Mender for hosiery, rubber, all fabrics, washes and irons. Large size tube 50 cents. We need more AGENTS for New York & New Jersey IDEAL MENDER, 146 W. 93rd St. New York City. Phone Riverside 1008

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ATHLETICS HAVE CHANCE TO LEAD

Victory Against Wash-
ington Will Win First Place
for Connie Mack's Team

NEW YORK, May 1.—After a day of complete idleness throughout both major league circuits, teams prepared to resume the pennant races today with interest centered on the contests for first place in the American League between Washington and Philadelphia at Washington.

With only a half game separating the clubs, Connie Mack's hard-hitting Athletics, idle for three days in succession, today may be able to take undisputed possession of first place through a victory over the Washington champions. By winning the re-

Philadelphia club would be able to turn north for another series to fight the New York Yankees, with the fairly tight hold on the leadership they so easily attained in the East. S. Frank R. and other heroes of past seasons.

Philadelphia, one of the big sports townships of last year, today announced that the team will be able to produce a winner. The team fell to the foot of the ladder soon after the opening of the season, but the team of the race and finally finished fifth.

In 1922 and 1923, the Philadelphia Athletics finished last after stringing together a record of 100 losses. The team steadily backed toward last place. After taking last place in 1931 at the outset, the club rose to seventh place for two short periods, and then topped the league in 1932 and 1933.

Through the season, the Athletics

This year the team has already had a taste of partial leadership, having been led for the lead by the Washington Senators, but today they get the big chance of setting the pace alone.

The Cleveland team, close on the heels of Philadelphia and Washington, will try to profit by the series of the Senators and Athletics at the expense of Detroit, while St. Louis will oppose Chicago and the New York team will endeavor to emerge from its slump at Boston.

Teams at the head of the National League standing do not count upon serious opposition for the season, will meet likely Cincinnati will line up against Pittsburgh; Chicago against St. Louis, and Boston and Philadelphia will play at Philadelphia.

Wedding Gifts

Gift and Art Wares

Social Stationery Engraving
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PERKINS ON HAYNES STREET
HARTFORD

"Linens for Gifts"

Hand-made Imported Luncheon Sets,
Guest Towels, Handkerchiefs, etc., are
most appropriate for Wedding, Engage-
ment, Shower and Birthday Gifts.

WEEKS' LINEN SHOP
93 Pratt Street Hartford, Conn.

Oriental Rugs

THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN
RUG COMPANY

RUG COMPANY
205 PEARL STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.

Domestic Rugs

THE lovely new Sports
Dresses—2-piece style—
with plaid coat and plain
skirt—of silk tweeds and
Kasha—start as low as \$21.50.

The Luke Horsfall Co.
93 Asylum Street, Hartford

"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

Women's Shop

To be able to secure exclusive merchandise at irresistible prices makes this shop one without comparison.

STACKPOLE, MOORE,

TRYON CO.
Importers
115 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

*The House of
Fashionable Millinery*

We are now showing a most
complete variety of
Sports Hats
for
Sports Wear

OUTLET MILLINERY CO.
26 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn.

A detailed black and white illustration of a hat, likely a fedora or similar style, shown from a side profile. The hat has a wide brim and a crown with a band. The illustration is positioned below the company name and address.

Thoroughly Reliable
SPRINGS and
MATTRESSES

Curled Hair, Cotton Felt and other
desirable fillings

THE FLINT-BRUCE CO.
Selling Good Home Furnishings for
34 years at
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Hartford, Conn.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AID FIRST TO REBUILD IN TORNADO'S PATH

Practical Relief Offered in Wide Variety of Ways, and Without Regard to Color or Creed—Reports Outline the Work Going On in Three States

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The first rebuilding of Murphysboro's tornado-wrecked homes by relief agencies was begun by the Christian Science relief workers. Several homes have been restored, work is in process on others, and relief committee leaders from St. Louis and Chicago are considering plans for rebuilding additional homes here and elsewhere in the track of the tornado. Relief work actively continues as well in Indiana and Missouri.

Christian Science workers have found a great variety of ways to help sufferers. Here in a little family where the breadwinner was taken away, the mother has been encouraged to keep her daughter with her through the high-school period; over in a section of Missouri, trucks have been furnished to cart away debris littering the fields and hampering farming; in Indiana, soap and towels have been brought in by automobile load and more pressing work has been met with donation of soiled needed agricultural machinery; or again, a refrigerator has been furnished to keep the milk sweet; fence wire has been given, and sewing machines have been brought in to help make their tattered families more presentable.

Work Is Welcomed
The Illinois tornado zone has been canvassed by volunteers from St. Louis and Chicago and local Christian Scientists. They have again visited tornado sufferers to whom help was given in the wake of the storm, and here and there have found others to whom needs they have ministered.

As the Christian Science relief work has progressed and made itself better understood in the various communities, workers report that it has gone on a new basis. Where local sentiment had been found hostile to all outside relief agencies except the Red Cross, the aid given by Christian Science workers in respect of need soon won a place for itself, volunteers report. A signal instance of this occurred where the Mayor of one of the cities adjacent to the storm at first declined to give any information to the visiting Christian Scientists, but after observing the relief accomplished in his community recognized it had met a need and gave it his indorsement. Weekly visits to the Illinois storm zone have been arranged by Col. Frederick A. Bangs of Chicago, in charge of the relief workers from Illinois, and Arthur P. DeCamp of St. Louis, directing the Missouri workers in Illinois and Missouri. Rehabilitation work carried on by the Christian Scientists will be continued as long as seems expedient.

Volunteers Active
Chicago and St. Louis continue to send volunteers into the devastated district. The officers of the Christian Science Society at Murphysboro remain in use week-days as central headquarters in the storm zone. Steps are being taken among the Christian Scientists at McLeansboro to form a Christian Science society. Col. Bangs in his report said in part:

Considerable home building is going on in Murphysboro, but it is mostly being done by individuals. The section of the city hardest hit is still a place of tents and shacks. We found women and children sitting in front of their tents, waiting for work to do and nothing else to do. Cook stoves were generally lacking in these temporary homes. The first rebuilding done there was by an outside agency was that of several homes by the Christian Science Relief Committee.

When last I had passed one of these homes, in the period immediately following the tornado, it lay twisted and flattened. Now, however, it was a comfortable home. One of our workers reported that the Christian Science Relief Committee has taken into consideration the re-establishment of a farm on the site of the home. The husband and his wife, who were located on rented land, and is left with a family of children. We anticipate that we may buy five acres of land and fix her up with the equipment to raise chickens. She is not a Christian Scientist, nor is another farm woman who was widowed to whom we are considering giving a small tract of land and a house. These are simply cases of unusual need that came to the notice of the Christian Scientists who went into the stricken territory to see where and what help might be given.

We have helped a decided change in attitude on the part of some citizens. Where before we had often been met with the information that citizens' committees and other agencies entirely occupied the ground of relief, now we find that the Christian Science Relief work had proved itself and demonstrated that it had neither overlapped nor interfered with other relief activities, but had properly given immediate aid in hundreds of cases which called for instant attention, and that our rehabilitation plans likewise are well considered.

Practical Relief Continues
Through Missouri District
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—An illuminating picture of the practical relief work carried on by Christian Scientists in the western tornado area is given by Arthur P. DeCamp of St. Louis, chairman of the Missouri volunteers engaged in Illinois and Missouri. Mr. DeCamp said:

In the towns and in the country, repairs to dwellings and other buildings where, where it is possible, are being made as rapidly as available labor will permit. Where nothing remains but debris, the householders themselves are in many instances erecting plain one or two-room buildings, using mostly the lumber scavenged about. They have moved in the usable furniture from the wreckage, and seem very happy to have this shelter. Cheerfulness pervades the atmosphere. One man engaged in pulling nails from such lumber as could be used in the rebuilding of his home remarked facetiously that for years past Murphysboro had been very

MODIFIED DRY LAW IS PASSED

Session of New Hampshire Legislature Ends—Governor Vetoes Three Bills

CONCORD, N. H., May 1 (Special)—New Hampshire's Legislature adjourned last night after enacting in modified form the prohibition enforcement bill which had been the cause of a controversy in the closing days of the session. For hours the House of Representatives, which desired a bone-dry strict enforcement statute, was in deadlock with the Senate which objected to any considerable tightening of the dry laws. Finally the House yielded and the bill went through. The provision in the bill which made "purchasing and accepting" of intoxicating liquor a criminal offense along with "keeping for sale" and transporting, was stricken out by demand of the Senate.

Three Bills Vetoes
In the final day's session, Gov. John G. Winant vetoed three more bills, establishing a record in number of vetoes by any executive in recent years. Among the bills which the Governor refused to sign was one modifying the workman's compensation law and one granting tax exemption to a manufacturing establishment. All of the Governor's vetoes were sustained.

The Legislature, which had been in session since January, rejected the proposed child labor amendment to the federal constitution and passed about 350 public and private acts. The state tax was raised but individual taxes, including the poll tax, were reduced. A new inheritance tax was left alone. A 5 per cent tax was enacted to take the place of a graduated rate law that had been declared unconstitutional.

Forty-Eight Hour Bill Rejected
The proposed 48-hour law for women and children engaged in industry, which was the paramount issue of the last two state-election campaigns, was again rejected, notwithstanding the advocacy of it by Governor Winant and the solid support for it of the Democratic Party. A new law regarding the registration fees and permit taxes were reduced. No change was made in the gasoline tax and no law was passed regarding the insurance of automobiles against liability.

In general, the legislature of 1925 was markedly conservative and distinguished more by the bills it rejected than by those it passed. It was made known that George A. Wood, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be a candidate for the Governor's Council and that Charles W. Tobey, president of the Senate, will probably be a candidate for Governor at the next election.

SEATTLE RADIOCAST
SEATTLE, Wash., April 25 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash., will be broadcast May 3 by station KTCL, Seattle, 305 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m. Pacific standard time.

ST. LOUIS RADIOCAST
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be broadcast May 3 by station KFQA, The Principles, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m. central standard time.

LONG BEACH SERVICE
LONG BEACH, Calif., April 25 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be broadcast May 3 by station KFON, Long Beach, 232.4 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m. Pacific standard time.

MINNEAPOLIS SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, will be broadcast May 3 by station WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, 417 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:20 p. m. central standard time.

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RADIO

Radio Programs

Evening Features
FOR SATURDAY, MAY 2
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CHAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert: 8:30—Studio concert: advice to tourists on road conditions throughout Quebec. 10:30—Dance orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332.2 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Kimball Trio. 8:30—Scottish program by Mrs. William Johnston, soprano; the Matheson brothers, baritone, and Miss Irene Dearden, accompanist. 9:05—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players. Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra. Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
7 p. m.—Art Landry and his orchestra. 7:30—Weekly address, auspices of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. 10:45—Frank W. Hodel Jr. and his Nightingale orchestra. 11:15—Arthur Hays and his organ jubilee.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Vesper recital by Frank Vanvor and his orchestra. 8:30—Variety recital. 11—Adolphus orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
KOA, Denver, Colo. (323 Meters)
4 p. m.—Sunday afternoon music hour: symphony concert by the Clyde Symphony Orchestra of Denver (100 pieces). Horace E. Tureman, conductor, and radiocast from the Denver municipal auditorium.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KTCL, Seattle, Wash. (305 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash. (100 pieces).

KGW, Portland, Ore. (401.5 Meters)
7 p. m.—Columbia Concert Orchestra. KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—Concert. KGO Little Symphony Orchestra. Carl Rhodemann, conductor. Arthur S. Garbett, musical interpreter. This set is arranged to be broadcast from 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Variety music program.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (357 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—Ambassador Concert Orchestra and courtesy program.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232.4 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach.

Question Box
332. Not long ago you gave in the paper a diagram and instructions as to the hookup for a superheterodyne set. I have a business acquaintance who has been building sets almost from the beginning of radio, and he says that a heterodyne set is a very obnoxious one. As I get it—not knowing much about the matter—he feels sure from his experience that this set is annoying to your neighbor.

Wonder if I am right in using the term—"they regenerate waves, and that several in a block or community would have to be taken care of by amateurs here say—jarring the air. Two nights in succession, recently, we were out endeavoring to hear concert on some splendid old machine—programs of special significance. The first night the machine was as the radio, and it was well-nigh impossible to get anything except local stuff, our ears were so much static, which would stop for a moment and then continue. This time we were trying to get the concert given by the Victor artists in New York, their last for the season. I believe, and which were being relayed by various stations in the country. The next night we were at a friend's house, and he had a nine-tube set. A friend was radio-casting poetry from Jefferson City, which is a strong station and only about 150 miles away. This effort was only partially successful.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 3
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)
3:45 p. m.—Men's Conference W. C. C. A. Bedford Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y. 7:20—Boxy and his orchestra. 9:30—Organ recital. Columbia University, N. Y. WNAO and WEAN, Boston and Providence (296.5 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
3:15 p. m.—Special concert program. WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
8 p. m.—People's Radio Club series. 4—Plan recital by Prof. Otto Kalkreis. 6:30—Dinner concert.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (375 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—Ralph Emerson at the organ. 4—WLS Little Big Bands Church in the Vale and Little Brown Church choir. WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (499.5 Meters)
4 p. m.—Organ recital by George

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Ralph Emerson at the organ. 4—WLS Little Big Bands Church in the Vale and Little Brown Church choir. WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (499.5 Meters)
4 p. m.—Organ recital by George

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
7 to 12 p. m.—National Barn Dance. Glenn's Cornhuskers, Harmony Girls, Barn dance orchestra, Harry Peterson, "Kentucky Wonder Band." WLS Harmony Trio, 4 Aces of Harmony, Ralph

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Medieval Mansion Full of Treasures

London. Special Correspondence. A manner of old-time household appliances—from tinder boxes to washing machines—have been collected in the kitchen of Strangers' Hall in Norwich. Strangers' Hall is a medieval mansion which has been converted into one of the finest folk-lore museums in England.

Those interested in discovering how our forefathers conducted the business of cooking, lighting and laundering will linger a long time in this whitewashed, oak-beamed kitchen. It is full to overflowing with reminders of these everyday activities.

Medieval Labor-Saving Devices. In one corner is a huge wooden structure whose cumbersome mechanism remains a mystery until explained by an obliging official. It is an old-fashioned washing machine. It has very little in common with the compact and efficient electrical production of today. Still it is interesting as an attempt to lighten the mechanical means the drudgery of the weekly washing.

On a dresser nearby is a row of irons arranged in chronological order. First comes the "linen smoother." It is nothing more than a round stone highly polished on one side. This was pressed heavily over the wet garment. Then there are large thick-set irons which were heated by a shovelful of glowing coals inserted into their capacious interiors. The modern laundress would be aghast at their bulk. They would seem to require the arm of a Hercules for successful handling.

Displayed on this same dresser is a collection of the earliest and most curious of the type that held the "tallow dip." This candle was made from rushes dipped in tallow and often so placed in its holder that it could be burnt at both ends. Hence the origin of the familiar saying, "burning a candle at both ends."

Cake Molds and Rolling Pins. In a table drawer are a number of cake and pudding molds. They are usually made of wood and show a quaint inventiveness of design. Then there are tinner boxes and in round cases some of the earliest types of matches. Highly decorated, too, are the rolling pins used by our great-grandmothers. They would have scorned the plain and unadorned wooden affair of today. For the confection of their long-forgotten cakes and pastries they used a glass pin shaped like an elongated bottle and covered with painted patterns.

Lined up near the fireplace are all manner of pots, cauldrons, hakes and trivets that once formed the kitchen's main equipment. The pots and cauldrons (used for boiling, of course) were suspended over the blazing logs.

Mechanical Spits. There are several varieties of spits for roasting. In one corner are ingenious "time" spits. These were wound up like clocks and revolved unceasingly until the joint or fowl was done to a "turn."

Above the fireplace is a system of rods and wheels that is bound to arouse the visitor's curiosity. It is part of a mechanical device that was used to operate another kind of spit. This spit was turned by the action of the draft in the chimney. The draft set in motion a wheel placed inside the chimney stack. The power thus generated was transmitted to the spit by a system of cogs and pulleys seen in the illustration.

The main interest of this fireplace is its equipment and its accessories. Structurally it is perfectly plain, consisting of the brick hearth and the oaken lintel above, like thousands of others in old English cottages.

Began in the Fourteenth Century. The other fireplaces in Strangers' Hall afford a rich opportunity for the study of period decoration throughout several centuries. The one in the room adjoining the kitchen is a fine specimen of Tudor stone work. So is the vast chimney-piece in the great banquet hall. In another room there is an exceptionally beautiful example dating from Elizabeth's.

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reign. The stone fireplace is set in a framework of elaborately-carved oak. Another, in a room below, shows typical Georgian characteristics. To understand why so many periods are represented not only by the

fireplaces, but by the general character of the decoration, it is necessary to know that Strangers' Hall was begun in the fourteenth century, but was added to or remodeled during successive centuries. It now embodies a number of styles. The different rooms have been furnished in harmony with their fittings.

Until recently the house belonged to Leonard Hollingsbroke. For 20 years he collected all kinds of furniture and accessories with a view to having everything in keeping. In 1923 he presented his home as a gift to the City Corporation of Norwich. It is now open to the public as a museum.

Those who can afford to buy materials from decorators and to employ their taste and experience as guides will not have to launch upon an adventure of color selection all alone. Many, however, feel that individuality is the most sacred requirement in building a home and prefer a few mistakes to a plan created by someone from outside, who may eliminate possessions dear to the owners.

The question of economy both of effort and of expenditure almost always enters into the problem of selection. We are not alone in this. It is done decorating and we dread using any colors that may prove tiring as the weeks and months go on, forcing us to a new scheme and a repetition of thought and expense. The danger is, of course, that the color chosen will be almost emotional in its effect and annoying when overdone. In view of this fact the wisest path for those who wish something that will wear well and satisfy the longing for bright color and the gaiety it brings, is to start out with a neutral background and use with it during the life of the color.

To follow this idea out several of the most prosaic color schemes for wall, woodwork and floor may be taken and a most delightfully colorful room evolved.

A Dining Room Scheme. For a dining room which is not flooded with sunshine so that a cool color is desirable for it, a yellow on the walls, an ivory tone for the woodwork and a dark brown on the floor presents itself as a most conventional treatment.

To be within the realm of safety, if one is a bit dubious about the use of bright color, experimentation with things that can easily be changed is a wise precaution.

In a certain dining room of the background coloring that has just been mentioned, chesnut curtains were home-dyed a pleasing shade of orange, simply hung and fastened back with ribbon figured in contrasting flowers. On the wall between two windows was a small modern painting of a whimsical village on an orange street, bright green trees, and houses gaily roofed in reds and blues.

Behind a mahogany table stood a lovely screen, the three panels were of gray shadow paper and had old-fashioned flower prints mounted on them and the frame was a glossy bright blue. On the mantel stood two tiles of peasant design along with a painted tray and brass candlesticks, always holding orange, blue or green candles. The sideboard held a set of yellow Italian pottery, a bowl and

for the best residence house, farm house, etc. These prizes have proved to be very clever means for obtaining uniformity and culture in buildings in the country. City buildings are not exempted. A building in Stockholm, the "Tenants' Savings Bank," or the "Buildings Association's Government Organization," "Tidskrift för Hembesvär," has recently sent out its first issue. It tells of the efforts of last year on the part of the Association for Better Buildings, which has offered prizes

Pewter Revived. Pewter was exhibited in the shape of candlesticks, chandeliers, side brackets, mirrors, and even for soup plates or a whole dinner service. It is very artistic in appearance and the coldness of tone may be relieved by the use of color, for example, in the candles in the pewter candlesticks, or in colored glass on the dinner table with the dinner set. In many ways it is a practical and artistic substitute for silver.

The Press and Prizes. Two new magazines in connection with home-planning are noteworthy. "Var Bostad" is the organ for the "Tenants' Association" in Stockholm and the "Tenants' Savings Bank," and the "Buildings Association's Government Organization," "Tidskrift för Hembesvär," has recently sent out its first issue. It tells of the efforts of last year on the part of the Association for Better Buildings, which has offered prizes

Electrical Installment. By means of fireproof partitioning, one large old-fashioned room was transformed into three modern ones, namely, kitchen, maid's room and bathroom. The kitchen was arranged on up-to-date lines for convenience and time saving. All the appliances were electric—stove, ice box and heating. The stove was combined in such a way that a very small current of electricity remains on all night and the stove is warmed slowly. It may, of course, be made and kept as hot as necessary for cooking. By this method the cost is reduced to about \$50 a year. The same current of electricity refrigerates the ice box and heats the maid's room.

New Color Schemes. The Swedish "Hemslöjd" exhibited rag carpets, so glorified that the homely name seems not to do them justice. The stove was combined in such a way that a very small current of electricity remains on all night and the stove is warmed slowly. It may, of course, be made and kept as hot as necessary for cooking. By this method the cost is reduced to about \$50 a year. The same current of electricity refrigerates the ice box and heats the maid's room.

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Modern Homes Exhibit in Stockholm. Stockholm. Special Correspondence. The exhibit of "Bygge och Bo" was opened by the Crown Prince in Stockholm this year in the Liljevalch Art Gallery. "Bygge och Bo" is an association of architects and engineers who, for the last five years, have held exhibitions of house building and equipment, and attractive furnishings to encourage the erection of homes and to aid in improving those already occupied. To show how to modernize and adorn houses put up some time ago many interesting exhibits were arranged.

Electrical Installment. By means of fireproof partitioning, one large old-fashioned room was transformed into three modern ones, namely, kitchen, maid's room and bathroom. The kitchen was arranged on up-to-date lines for convenience and time saving. All the appliances were electric—stove, ice box and heating. The stove was combined in such a way that a very small current of electricity remains on all night and the stove is warmed slowly. It may, of course, be made and kept as hot as necessary for cooking. By this method the cost is reduced to about \$50 a year. The same current of electricity refrigerates the ice box and heats the maid's room.

New Color Schemes. The Swedish "Hemslöjd" exhibited rag carpets, so glorified that the homely name seems not to do them justice. The stove was combined in such a way that a very small current of electricity remains on all night and the stove is warmed slowly. It may, of course, be made and kept as hot as necessary for cooking. By this method the cost is reduced to about \$50 a year. The same current of electricity refrigerates the ice box and heats the maid's room.

GLADIOLUS BULBS. Large, frosty pink, yellow, pure white, pink and red, velvet white, and salmon flowers. 25 large bulbs of these sent, postpaid, for \$1.00.

FRED ASHWORTH, Haverhill, N. Y.

HAIR NETS. 24 for \$1.00 (postpaid). Finest Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe. Single or Double. \$1.00 a Dozen. We sincerely appreciate your business response. SEVEN & COMPANY, Roselleville, N. Y.

Black and White Cards for Hand Coloring. New subjects for all occasions. \$2.00 for assortment G. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. Chas. O. Tucker & Son, 110 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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DEQUOT SHEETS PILLOW CASES. Rm. U. S. Pat. Off. Manufactured by The Naamess Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.

COCOA CHAT. Where a recipe calls for chocolate try BENDORP'S COCOA. It's so easy to use and delicious in flavor. Sample Cak Sent for 25c. STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO., 68 India St., Boston, Mass.

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THE HOME FORUM

Orderly Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On "Playing the Sedulous Ape"

STEVENSON'S familiar phrase is characterized by that epigrammatic wit and aptness which caused so many of his expressions to become axiomatic. He has been telling of his own literary apprenticeship, his early struggles with style, and the help that he has received by "playing the sedulous ape" to sundry writers, notably to William Hazlitt.

It is an idea that may seem at variance with our modern notions. There has apparently never been a time when we have been so much afraid of being merely imitative, never a time when we have been so eager to be bold, alarmingly original. Even the old verse forms are no longer adequate to our boundless aspirations, and we find it necessary to construct new strophes for each (supposedly) new thought. And lest we make some such plea, Stevenson has forestalled us at the outset. "Perhaps I hear someone cry out: 'But this is not the way to be original.' It is not; nor is there any way but to be born so," retorts Stevenson. "Nor yet if you are born original, is there anything in this training that shall clip the wings of your originality." Then he proceeds to give illustrations—Montaigne, indebted to Cicero; Burns, the very type of a prime force in letters; and of all men the most imitative, even Shakespeare "proceeds directly from a school."

It may indeed be profitable for us to carry out the idea a little further and to see how much the wealth and beauty of our literature owes to the imitative, or "sedulous ape" instinct. Without necessarily going the whole way with Stevenson, who asserts that there is no other way of learning to write, we may at least see how large a part this process has played in the work of the great original men, who feared not any clipping of wings.

Probably Stevenson himself is most familiar of all imitators, just because he has so frankly let us into his secret, not because he has used the method more than others. And who can tell how much of his vigor and raciness of style, with its dash of colloquialism, he inherited from Hazlitt, but so modulated by his own gay insouciance and whimsicality that it is in the truest sense original—that is, his own. Another familiar example, who has also confided in us, is Benjamin Franklin, with his studies of the Spectator which he made not only in prose, but in verse! Franklin, to be sure, is not to be ranked among the great figures of literature. But it is pleasant to imagine how much the delicate wit and debonair charm of Addison must have availed the Yankee transplant to the French court, who yet found himself so much at ease there.

All through the course of literature we can study the same instinct. Think of the father of English verse, Chaucer, and his indebtedness to early French romance. To be sure, he is at his best when he has found

his own vein; that is always the case. But the instinct is merely apprenticeship, but the apprenticeship by which one becomes first a craftsman and then a master. And even in the Canterbury Tales he has pillaged other writers and returns richly laden with spoils. Petrarch, Boccaccio, Dante, Latin church fathers, oriental romance—all brought grist to his mill. In fact, it is hard for us in these days of copyright to understand the array of plagiarists involved in early literature.

Then there is Shakespeare, omitting here all that group of lyric poets, Wyatt, Surrey, and others who, having found the sonnet form in the Italian, proceeded to take it over into English, after borrowing the very phrases of the original writers. Think of Shakespeare's plots—the fact that he invented only two, those of Love's Labour's Lost and The Tempest, both, by the way, so thin and flimsy as plots that no budding playwright of the present day would think of submitting them in a college course. All the others were begged, borrowed, or appropriated, according to the point of view that one adopts. In the process they were so transfigured, however, that only one contemporary, Greene, felt that Shakespeare had committed any offense. But it was not merely the plots. How many of the quips and cranks of Shakespearean dialogues were "aped" from Virgil and his Epics, or again, what splendid bits of bombast were echoes of the passionate, intense, young Kit Marlowe!

Echoes! Half the delight of reading comes from catching these airy voices from the past. Virgil long ago caught the strain of Homer's sea-girt Odysseus and made it live again in the Æneid. When Dante sought a master, he found him in that same Virgil, who became his guide in pilgrimage to the realm of the dead. In the Paradise Lost, at least the tenor of Browning, never indeed to be wholly lost, and in his later work, Hyperion especially, we hear the resonant tones of Milton. But the name of Milton reminds us that the great Puritan poet himself was nurtured on his classics and the Bible and was not ashamed to show his indebtedness. And then what a long Miltonic tradition followed in Gray and Collins and Keats, if not the splendor of Paradise Lost, at least the tenor of Browning, and Tennyson passed through his Byronic, Keatsian, and Shelleyan phases before he was to produce his Ulysses.

Nor are the echoes missing in prose. Lamb without Sir Thomas Browne were unthinkable. And what modern essayist can say honestly that he has never attempted to imitate Charles Lamb? Thackeray would be less delightful, less fully so-called, without the echoes of Browning, and his reader Henry Fielding. Today how eager we are to welcome a new novelist that reminds us of the humor and humanity of Dickens, the leisurely friendliness of Trollope!

Human life is bleak and bare when we cut ourselves from background, and live only in the foreground of the present. Perhaps it is true, as we often find it claimed, that in the past we in America have lived too much upon the European tradition, and have not cultivated our own literary soil intensively enough. Just now it seems as if we were rapidly amending our ways in that direction. Surely an indigenous literature, winding along main streets and mid-western burgs, is growing to vigorous proportions. Are we possibly going to the opposite extreme and forgetting our link with the past? For letters often cannot afford to play a lonely hand. In the long run, it is more fascinating, as well as more charitable, to study our likeness to the human race, rather than our divergence from its so-called mediocrity. It would be strange indeed if great writers of the past had not found common ground, whether in subject matter or literary style, for after all, it is never safe to detach the two.

The "originality" that we boast of so confidently is frequently not original at all, having been discovered in the days of the Greeks; and on the other hand, it is often more "eccentricity" or affectation. The true originality comes rather with the writer who, be he poet, novelist, or dramatist—who sees deepest into the fundamental kinship that binds together all human nature. C. F. B.

Wild Flower Music

Music is not confined to the world of sound. Other waves than sound waves may be music makers. Architecture may be a music. A cathedral may be an oratorio in stone. Shapes, colors, fragrances may sing. So may mountains and hills and shells and wild flowers. That opens up possibilities for those with no ear for what is technically called "music." One may still hear exquisite harmonies. Dr. Arnold of Rugby is a case in point. He had no ear for music, yet he found music. "Wild flowers," he once said, "are my music," and he exulted in his privilege. "I cannot perceive what to others is a keen pleasure, but on the other hand there are many men who can enter into the deep delight with which I look at wood anemones of wood sorrel."

Wild flowers break forth before him into singing. The men for whom that is true are no great multitude. Wild flowers are not supposed to be particularly masculine interests. The average man does not spend his Saturday afternoons listening to the song of the blossoms. Yet the music is there, and none sweeter than that of spring days.

The name anemone comes of course from the Greek word for the wind. The name arose because the old Greeks believed that this flower only opened when the wind was blowing—a curious bit of incomplete observation. The mistake gave us one of the loveliest of all flower names.

What a poem is a clump of wood

sorrel or of anemones! Alike they are children of the woods, loving moist and shaded places. The heart leaps up on seeing the slender, pendulous flowers opening among the debris of the wood floor, their chalice dwelling among dry leaves and tangles of old twigs, or among the uncovered roots of forest trees. A spring wood has no more exquisite gift. Recently the papers told of an Australian historian, traveling a thousand miles by car to see a cricket test match! How long a journey would a clump of anemones in a spring wood merit? If one could only see it by going a thousand miles would it repay the journey?

Our countryside has no more sensitive flowers than these sorrel and anemone. They are most delicately responsive to environment. At the approach of night or of rain, the leaflets of the little wood sorrel bend over, close round the stalk as though to get near together, nature's little children hugging close in the darkness. The vertical position of the leaflets checks radiation and so protects against excessive loss of heat. Even a blow on the stalk will cause the leaves to fold over. In one tropical species, the sensitiveness is such that the disturbance of the air through someone's approach causes the leaves to close.

Shrinking from exposure as they seem to do, it is the most remarkable that these frail blooms are among the "outdoors of the spring." The little venturing leaves of the wood sorrel may even be found on a January day! The bravest flowers, like the bravest folk, are by no means the most robust looking. For his figure of courage in Gladstone's monument in the Strand, Thornycroft, the sculptor, chose not a Hercules or a Samson, but a woman defending her child. So the little sorrel bravely creeps into our wood ways, when winter is by no means over and gone.

All the music of the spring is in those wood wildings. When I see the first clump of anemones half-hidden and half-revealed in some wavey copse, I return with the music of those flowers in my heart. The miracle has happened. "If winter comes, shall spring be far behind?" and there in the copse is the exquisite answer. The day that first gives me a vision of sorrel or of anemone has sung to me.

Poe on Marvell's "Fawn"

It is a wondrous thing how feet "Was on those little silver feet. With what a pretty skipping grace It oft would challenge me the race. And when 't had left me far away 'T would stay, and run again, and stay;

For it was nimbler much than hinds, And trod as if on the four winds. I have a garden of my own, and But so with roses overgrown, And lilies, that it you would guess To be a little wilderness; And all the spring-time of the year I would have it all the year. Among the beds of lilies I Have sought it oft where it should lie. Yet could not, till itself would rise, And, though before mine eyes, For in the lilies' shade it hid, Like a bank of lilies laid; Upon the roses it would feed, And then to me 't would boldly tread, And print those roses on its lip. But all its chief delight was still With roses thus itself to fill. And its pure virgin limbs to fold In whitest sheets of lilies cold. Had it lived long, it would have been Lilies without, roses within."

How truthful an air it hangs here upon every syllable! It comes over the sweet melody of the words—over the gentle grace which we fancy in the little maiden herself—over the half-playful, half-petulant air with which she lingers on the beauties and good qualities of her favorite—like the cool shadow of a willow over a bed of lilies and violets, "and all sweet flowers."

The whole is redolent with poetry of a very lofty order. Every line is an idea conveying either the beauty and playfulness of the fawn, or her love, or her admiration, or the fragrance and warmth and appropriateness of the little nest-like bed of lilies and roses which the fawn devoured as it lay upon them, and could scarcely be distinguished from them by the once happy little damsel who went to seek her pet with an arch and rosy smile on her face. Consider the great variety of truthful and delicate thought in the few lines we have quoted—the tender of the little maiden at the feet of her favorite—the "little silver feet"—the fawn challenging his mistress to a race with "a pretty skipping grace," running on before, and then, with the once happy little damsel who went to seek her pet with an arch and rosy smile on her face, consider the great variety of truthful and delicate thought in the few lines we have quoted—the tender of the little maiden at the feet of her favorite—the "little silver feet"—the fawn challenging his mistress to a race with "a pretty skipping grace," running on before, and then, with the once happy little damsel who went to seek her pet with an arch and rosy smile on her face, consider the great variety of truthful and delicate thought in the few lines we have quoted—the tender of the little maiden at the feet of her favorite—the "little silver feet"—the fawn challenging his mistress to a race with "a pretty 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Theatrical News—Music—Art—Motion Pictures

A Sargent Show in Boston

AT THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there has been hung an exhibition of the work of John Singer Sargent in a room adjoining the Sargent Rotunda. The pictures are those of the museum collection and show how rich the museum is in its possessions of the work of the master. It is composed of several portraits in oils and some 50 water colors. These, added to the permanent exhibit of frescoes in the rotunda, will introduce one to the breadth of the scope of the artist in the variety of his undertakings, and to that overwhelming versatility that made him a stranger to no aspect of the art.

Almost every artist eventually subsides into some specialization of subject or method—it is an easier path and often safer—but the artist in him ceases to live at the moment of subsiding and he continues to live in the inspiration of the past. One has but to glance at the scope of subject matter and that perfect adaptability of style, to appreciate the fact that Sargent was one of those rare spirits who let himself be troubled continually by new problems. There were always worlds of fresh subjects, new problems, absorbing personalities for a ceaseless brush that always showed an utmost respect for its subject.

It is said that Sargent was once asked what he considered to be a portrait, and replied: "It is a picture of a person in what he is doing, something wrong with the mouth." There are many of his portraits shown in this exhibit, and one is not made particularly conscious of such a difficulty, if it was a concern to the artist. There are many things to look for in these portraits, many of the excellences of craftsmanship, the building of figures, the variety of composition, the subtlety—one of the most elusive of the art of painting hands. For Sargent the portrait was not the mere representation of a person—but an accumulation of things; it was the summing up of a personality, getting a feeling, its place in society, dignity, poise, traditions. He could breathe aristocracy into their very garments, their lustrous taffetas, sheer fabrics, stiffly starched linens. In charcoal, there was less of the summarizing, and more the catch—of a momentary glimpse, a capricious

smile, the twinkling eye; a levity seems to dominate. If Sargent had painted only water colors he would still have been a great master. The Boston Museum is fortunate in the possession of a large collection. The long gallery in which it is hung is constantly frequented by students who try to copy, pausing often to shake their heads, baffled, and say, "How did he do it?" And they have not been able to discover how he did it. For the artist responded to a consciousness that was far out of the reach of a certain formula.

Sargent let himself face a subject with all its complications. The subject never dominated him, nor did he dominate it. There seems to have been a mutual understanding between him and what he wanted to paint, a frankness, an open statement of certain beautiful facts of life and nature. He did not have to fill in with a sentimentality, for he was able to paint every part of the subject—nor did he have to heighten it with the flare of the romantic.

He saw his subject in the fullness of its natural charm, and painted it as he saw it, whether it was an Italian fawn enveloped with warm sunlight, or the luminous wall of a palace; whether it was a prim lady draped in stiff taffetas, or the blocks of cararra marble, the dampness of the surface, the dampness of the dampness, whether it was laundry fluttering on the clothes line, or a bridge in Venice; the artist saw each of these displayed triumphantly in its highest moment. Who has felt warm sunlight, the dampness of the dampness, the robustness of hills and mountains, the movement of the wind, in his poignant fashion?

Sargent stirs one by the tremendous comprehensiveness of his talent for adapting that evading medium to any subject. He always succeeded in achieving a completeness of impression that left nothing wanting, no lack of ease, no inability to adjust himself on the part of the observer. Water color has become an important and popular medium today; there are others who have used it with varying intentions and produced fine results. Sargent, absorbed by his subject, never losing his equilibrium, was a master of form and arrangement in it, dominated in his art by perceptions, not by sentiments.

D. A.



"THE TEASE," WATER COLOR BY JOHN SINGER SARGENT
In the Current Sargent Exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Music News and Reviews

"Pathetic" Symphony
on Stokowski Program

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The feature of this week's program of the Philadelphia Orchestra was the "Symphonie Pathétique" of Tchaikovsky. Mr. Stokowski's reading of the work was more than usually vigorous, although he retained all the poetry with which he always invests the Tchaikovsky symphonic works. He allowed no pauses for applause between the movements, although there was a ripple of spontaneous approbation at the close of the March movement, which was still in the tragic finale began.

The work of the muted trombones at the close of the first movement, the tone of the strings in the finale and the playing of the solo reed and brass instruments throughout, were of exceptional beauty. The new seating arrangement, that is, without the use of platforms, gave added beauty to the first and the last movements because of the more intimate ensemble effects possible, but there was a loss in tonal brilliancy in the March.

But while the performance of the symphony was very fine, the best playing of the concert was done in Debussy's "L'après-midi d'un Faune," which Dr. Stokowski substituted at the last moment for the announced "Le Rouet d'Omphale" of Saint-Saëns. This one of the orchestral numbers which Mr. Stokowski does best. William M. Kincaid played the elaborate solo flute part with great beauty of tone and consummate artistry, and the work of Anton and Joseph Horner in the French horn parts at the close of the number was of the highest order.

The concert began with the suite "L'Arlesienne" (No. 2) of Bizet.

Bach's Predecessors
Honored in Berlin

BERLIN, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—It is a common mistake to attribute to Johann Sebastian

Bach a great part of what had been accomplished by his predecessors. The power of a name is too great not to damage other composers who have deserved well. Buxtehude, of course, is very well known among music scholars, but too little known by music lovers. His work, however, has reached heights not so very far below those ascended by Bach, who was his pupil, and much that is regarded as an invention of the great Sebastian Bach is to be found in Buxtehude.

This became evident anew in a concert given in the Garrison Church, one of the oldest churches in Berlin. Walter Fischer, the organist, the famous Madrigal Choir conducted by Professor Thiel and Emmi Leisner gave a review of Bach's predecessors, including Buxtehude. All this was very instructive and edifying, the more so as all taking part in the performance had a clear sense of style, and were conscious of the seriousness of their task. All that is common to Bach's predecessors, in both technique and harmony, was brought to evidence.

When, however, a few days after, Bach's two great Passions were performed in the same church, it was clear that no one of his predecessors could ever have reached the greatness of conception and over-powering architecture of these works. The performances were conducted by Georg Schumann, who must be considered as the representative of an old tradition, namely that of the Singakademie, whose title of glory remains the production of these two Passions at Easter. The choir and soloists fulfilled their task with that sincerity which is a part of noble art.

Rachel Crothers, in association with Mary Kirkpatrick, will produce four plays next season. They will be "The Book of Cherm," by John Kirkpatrick, with Elizabeth Patterson in the leading role; a comedy by Miss Crothers, with Mary and Florence Nash as co-stars; a play by John Howard Lawson, and a musical version of "39 East," by Miss Crothers.

A PROTEST AGAINST FRICTION

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BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

Belgian Revival
of Film Making

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Special Correspondence)—Financiers are showing interest in the experiments of young and enthusiastic film managers in Belgium. The construction of a huge studio in the environs of Antwerp has been decided upon; and two new film companies are to be organized.

Belgium has all that is necessary to a successful film industry: good chemicals, artist decorators, such well-known film managers as Jacques Feyder, and film artists who work for first-rate French companies. In Belgium is the finest studio on the European continent—a huge place of property including a park, a lake, a river, prairies, underbrush, woods, rustic houses, several villas and a castle with fine old furniture, all belonging to the "Belga Film."

Since 1919 the Belgian film companies have tried to make up for what they lost during the war. They utilized Belgium's medieval cities to make films like "Dans Bruges la Mort" and "Le Carillon de Minuit" "Belgique." These productions show enchanting views of the country and its towns; but the scenarios are trite and the technique is by no means interesting.

M. Francis Martin, a leading figure among those who want to stimulate the Belgian film art out of its inertia, is now working on a film which will show the course of a Belgian screen production from the studio to the palatial movie theater. When asked about his views on the future of the Belgian film, M. Martin declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The past of the Belgian film has been insignificant. There has been a certain snobbishness on the part of our public and of our older artists in regard to our film industry. Today, fortunately, we have a young generation which is keenly interested in it. We shall produce films this year which will show Belgians and foreigners the beauties of Flanders and of our Walloon south."

"Should we work for Belgium or compete with foreign films on foreign markets? Both, I believe. The film, more than the other arts, more than any novel or drama, can picture the characteristics of individuals and races. Most films shown in our theaters come from foreign countries. All utilize the history, the traditions, the customs and the characteristics of their respective nation."

"The Americans, for example—new men who are not spoiled by the influence of a conventional stage—have produced spontaneous and natural screen plays. Their films depict human enjoyment, are permeated with a naive candor and haunted by a speedy action."

"We Belgians have different qualities which we must use as advantages in our film production. Our history, our folklore and the physical aspect of our country offer many picturesque subjects."

New Polish Play Acted at
the National Theater, Warsaw

Warsaw, Poland
Special Correspondence

STEFAN ZEROMSKI'S new play has made a great success and is quite the most interesting production that has appeared in Warsaw for a considerable time. It bears the title of a Polish folk song beginning *Uciekla mi przepiorka* (the quail has run away from me). The story deals with a young idealist professor of whole state of officers summer courses in the country for elementary school teachers. By his enthusiasm and personal charm he prevails upon several professors to give their services, and he persuades a rich noble lady to devote a ruined castle of hers to the purposes of a school and meeting house for the teachers. This lady, a princess, is an ardent admirer of the young professor. The wife of the village schoolmaster is likewise a devoted disciple of the professor.

The first act of the play introduces us to the whole state of officers who are characterized with all the subtlety, irony and knowledge of human nature of which Zeromski is a master. In the second act, the schoolmaster, who has been seduced by the professor, confesses her love to the young professor, entreating him to break the spell which has caused her, a faithful wife and loving mother, to forget her duties. Przelecki never for a moment betrays himself, although he secretly also loves Dorota. At first he tries to laugh the matter off, but when he sees how serious it has become he determines to save Dorota from herself. This resolution is sealed by an interview with Dorota's husband, who passionately upbraids the professor who has brought ruin to the peace and happiness of his home. Przelecki confesses that he does not know what to do, but he solemnly promises that he will restore his wife.

In the third act we see the idealist apparently completely changed. All his high ideals of raising the people by education and culture have been crushed. He scoffs at all, confesses that he has no belief in the success of the undertaking, that it is better to leave people as they are; cynically taunts the princess with being in love with him and shocks his hearers by his light and frivolous remarks. In a scene alone with Dorota he assumes the airs of a worldly profligate, proposes she should abandon her child and go away with him to a life of ease and pleasure. She repudiates him and afterward when all are assembled he accuses her husband of time-serving and cringing to the minister whose visit has just been announced. He himself had purposely toward the end of the act, the indignity in order to get him out of the way while he had his interview with Dorota. Dorota, wounded and stung to the quick, defends her husband

band, and all the rest turn upon Przelecki with indignation.

The princess in order to prove to him that he is indifferent to her announces that although the initiator has drawn back she herself is willing to go on with the work and appeals to the staff of professors to support her. This they all promise to do. The work of education will go on in spite of Przelecki's betrayal of his ideals. Each one in turn expresses his scorn and contempt for "the mountebank." One after the other leaves the scene until he is left alone with the schoolmaster who of all the company understands the meaning of his action. He goes up to Przelecki, shakes his hand and thanks him. Then the hero of the play says to him: "I leave you now and in your hands rests my work. It is up to you to depend, and remember if you fail me I shall come back and this time I shall take Dorota." The schoolmaster answers, "But I have not the gifts, and the knowledge; it is too much for me."

"You have the strength," says Przelecki, "it is the strength, the others have the knowledge, but the work lies with you and depends on your strength." With these words the play ends.

It is easy to understand what Zeromski's message to his countrymen is, and that he speaks of the new Poland whose roots lie in the people, whose hidden power can be developed by knowledge and moral culture. Przelecki's renunciation is the pledge to the new forces with which he purchases the redemption of his people.

The schoolmaster is impersonated well by Jaracz, and Ostera in the part of the hero is unsurpassed. The whole performance is excellent. The success of the play is assured for a long time to come, for it is worthy of the man who in the days of Poland's captivity was ever the spokesman of her wrongs.

Pasadena's New Playhouse

PASADENA, Calif., April 24—The new Pasadena Community Playhouse is to open May 18 with the first production on any stage of Victor Mape's modern American comedy, "The Amethyst." This was selected from nearly 100 submitted by playwrights for the opening production. More than 800 Pasadena residents contributed to the cost of the playhouse to their city. The new playhouse is early Californian in architecture and has a seating capacity of 820. Its stage appointments are excellent. The green room, 21 x 44 ft. is under the stage and opens upon the dressing rooms. There is every modern convenience, even to a kitchen, off the green room. The building is of reinforced concrete.

Philadelphia Water Color Club

Philadelphia, April 25
Special Correspondence

CLUBS are apt to possess just so many active members, and if the same names appear year in, year out at annual exhibitions to such an extent, and resulting in such marked sameness of display that one is led to question the wisdom of the fixed cast.

The eighth annual exhibition by members of the Philadelphia Water Color Club is one of those neatly arranged, well hung, well framed and neatly shown, which bespeak some chancery dexterity rather than the fire of genius.

All the names which one would expect appear in the list of contributors, and many of the studies here displayed are debatable as to some years standing. Perhaps there are too many art exhibitions. At all events we seem to be experiencing new combinations of old work, and it is surprising how rapidly the modern sketch grows follow after its kind, and third appearance. There is a tendency on the part of its visitor to pass it by as a bore, and seek a new and fresh impression. This tendency is in itself a criticism, for the painting which will utilize the season must possess more than a casual treatment and a usual message.

Then there is the problem of the sketch—when should it be exhibited, and when held in the studio for the entertainment of initiates? The experiments which Fred Wagner exhibits, with a few strange, reveal a casual, might amuse an artist audience, but they are scarcely suitable for public display.

Paul Gill's water color jottings, sparkling in color and accent, and, however, now long since familiar to his Philadelphia public, and begin to repeat themselves. More interesting is the group by Howard Giles—studies in atmosphere—"Clouded Sky," "Rain," and "Clearing"—"Mists"—all dripping moisture, free in handling, and well held within the limitations of the water-color medium.

There is, for instance, a sharp division between the water colors conceived as such, and those which are virtually colored illustrations. George Harding, although best known as an illustrator, nevertheless possesses the feeling of the water-colorist, and his war sketch of marching forces combines with cunning skill the two modes of handling.

Another interesting group of illustrative water colors is contributed by W. J. Aylward, whose artist's sense of composition just rescues him from the more commonplace renderings of the lesser members of his profession.

Violet Oakley's studies of castled and peaked rock promontories of Spain add another chapter to her foreign rambles and reveal a bleak country under the spell of sunlight and shadow, both vivid, both with an element of the dramatic.

The garden water color is a favorite in this year's annual. There are flower rhapsodies by M. W. Zimmerman, the conscious bringing together of harmonious colors; the glimpse of

foreign gardens by George Walter Davidson; flower studies by Margaret Patterson; "Oleanders, Bermuda" by Dodge MacKnight, studies with garden flavor by Felice Waldo Howell, and echoes of European flower markets by H. Devitt Welsh, whose rather naive but charming complete his contribution to the Annual.

Scarcely a spot in the world is absent from the artist's repertoire. Birger Sandzen repeats himself in western studies. E. H. Suydam has visited the far south, J. Frank Copeland the coast of Maine, while Clara Madeira goes still farther afield in northern Africa.

Among the many contributions, one might single out the nocturnes of Blanche Dillaye, the adroit technique of W. Emerson Heitland's southern sketch, the delicacy of a crayon portrait by Helen Reed Whitney, and an echoing love for soft color in her marine studies. There is a refreshing note also in Susan H. Bradley's "Sutton Cliffs" and "Mt. Sargent and the Bubbles," while Catharine Morris Wright turns from the stark reality of "Tenements on Duke Street" to pastels of girls, somehow reminiscent of John McIlure Hamilton.

D. G.

"Going Crooked"
Acted in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, April 23
WILLIAM COLLIER is acting at the Cort Theater in "Going Crooked," a farce partly of his own authorship. The engagement began April 12. The cast:

Shirley Burnham.....Shirley Grey
John Barish.....John Barish
Lella Leigh.....Lella Leigh
William Noyes.....William Kirkland
Charles Burrum.....Charles Laite
Emil Jake.....Emil Nelson
Florence Florence.....Florence
Joseph Drake.....Joseph Allen
William Ward.....William Collier
Saul Dugan.....Saul Dugan
Martin Meehan.....Martin Heisey
Karl Olsen.....Karl Nielsen
George Flint.....George Schiller

Any play that William Collier touches quickly becomes his own. He is a famous holdover from that time in the theater, not so very long ago, when personalities had generous advertisement and abundant success, without regard for their dramatic media. There is no more distinctively American comedian than Collier. He has become a sort of tradition and a kind of superstition; critics speak of him respectfully and believe in him, without ever trying to explain him. He is Collier, a native wit, steeped in the atmosphere of the Lambs and the Friars, handy with the quick and easy comeback, his

Artists engaged for the Mozart Festival in August and September, at Baden Baden, include Josef Schwarz, Marie Rappold, George Meader, Edward Lankow, Helen Kanders, Raymond Delaunais and Lucille Chalfant. Josef Strinsky will conduct.

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ELTINGE Thea. 425 W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"THE FALL GUY"
A New Comedy of New York
44th ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S THE
MICKADO
JOLSON'S 59th St. & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

THE STUDENT PRINCE
FULTON W. 40th St. Eves. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

ELSIE JANIS
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other theater this season.

SUNSET STORIES

Hanging May Baskets

JUST at the foot of Spring Hill stood Mammie's weather-beaten cabin, under spreading walnut trees beside the creek where the elder bushes grew. And at the top of the hill, under the big oaks, was the white villa where Mr. Friend lived, with the great stone lions guarding the doorway.

Half-way up the hill lived Rachel and Frances in Spring Hill cottage, with the orchard on one sloping side, and on the other a broad field of golden sunshine.

"This is May day," said Rachel one Saturday. "Don't you remember how Mother told us about it the other day? Wouldn't it be fun if we could hang some May baskets as Mother used to when she was a little girl?"

"But we haven't any May flowers," said Frances soberly. "So how can we hang May baskets?"

"Arbutus doesn't grow around here," said Rachel. "But we can find some other flowers. I know, and Mother will show us how."

"Yes," said Mother. "I think it's a fine idea. All spring flowers are so lovely that they'll make beautiful May baskets. On whose doors do you want to hang them?"

"Mammie's," said Frances quickly. "Cause she's so jolly and good, and she lives all alone."

"And Mr. Friend's," said Rachel, after a moment's pause. "Cause he lives all alone, too."

"All right," said Mother. "I have some clean white wrapping paper. We can fold and fasten it into good shapes to hold flowers, and here is some green crepe paper to trim them with. Paste will do for fastening, or little bits of beeswax—that's what I used to use—or needle and thread, if you can sew without tearing. Now while I do some baking you children can work away at your baskets. Make them good and strong and not too big."

"I'm going to make a cornucopia," said Frances.

"And I'll take two squares," said Rachel, "and put them together and fasten them from the bottom corner up to the two side corners like a 'Y,' and then fold down the top corner of one and fasten it to the bottom corner for the flowers. Member how Mother showed us?"

"They're very good indeed," said Mother when she saw them. "The bright flowers will look lovely in

them. Now what shall we fill them with. Run out of doors and see what you can find."

"Violets!" cried Frances when they came back. "Here's a lovely bunch. We found them in the deep grass at the foot of the hill. See what long stems they have!"

"I love the crab apple blossoms," said Rachel eagerly. "Could I pick some? They're pink and white like the arbutus, too."

"It will do the tree good," said Mother. "Pick all you want to."

"Seems to me," said Frances, after the sun had gone down and they were filling the baskets, "that my violets would fit better into your basket and your crab apple blossoms into my cornucopia. Let's exchange."

"All right," said Rachel. "Then we can hang my basket with your flowers for Mammie and your basket with my flowers for Mr. Friend. Then they'll be from us both. We must go softly, she said as they climbed the hill to the villa, "so nobody will hear us. And as soon as we have rung the bell we must run away 'cause May baskets are for a surprise you know."

Scampering away from the quiet villa after they had hung the cornucopia, they stole softly down to the little cabin, hung the basket of violets at Mammie's door, rapped loudly and ran quickly across the creek, hiding behind a big tree as they heard Mammie's soft voice calling out:

"Ah know who you'll be, children. Dat is a mighty fine bunch o' bouquet, honey! Ah got some 'lasses cookies for you when you come back."

"In afraid we didn't surprise Mammie very much," said Rachel, "but Mr. Friend will be surprised I know."

"Here's a little note from Mr. Friend," said Mother next morning at breakfast. "He says that if the Little Flower Girls will come over at 3 o'clock this afternoon, he will show them a May basket the orioles have hung in one of his trees. He doesn't believe they ever saw a May basket just like that."

Rachel and Frances looked at one another.

"Well," said Rachel, "we hung the May baskets, but it seems as if the other people gave the surprises."

"I'd love to see that oriole's May basket," said Frances. "What kind of flowers are in it, do you 'spose? May we go, Mother?"

The Northern Heavens For May Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

IN THE springtime our thoughts turn to nature, and warmer evenings invite us to renew acquaintance with the stars. It is a pleasant accomplishment to know the stars, and to recognize in the countless myriads composing the Milky Way

Infinity's illimitable fields. Where bloom flowers like flowers around God's feet.

Knowledge of the principal stars and of the striking configurations of the different constellations not only affords enjoyment to the possessor, but also is delightful lore to pass on during the coming summer vacation to others not so fortunate. It is a pity that any should miss through life the companionship of the stars, or to be obliged to say with Carlyle, "Why did no one ever tell me that the constellations when I was a child?" It is never too late to begin, and May is an ideal month for learning.

The task is not difficult, despite the impression of the vastness of the starry multitude, comparable to the sand of the seashore. The number of all the stars visible to the average eye on a clear night is about 2000. Were it not for the mists near the horizon, 1000 more might be seen. If we could view the entire celestial sphere, below as well as above the horizon, with the same clarity as obtained overhead, 6000 stars would be the practical limit. The reason that the heavenly host seems innumerable is the irregular distribution of the stars. They are arranged in orderly rows, like plants in a garden, the number would seem fewer.

About three-fourths the way from the horizon to the zenith we see a bright star of orange-red hue. Note also that the curved handle of the Big Dipper points almost directly to the same star. It is Arcturus in Bootes, the Herdsman, a giant star nearly 15,000 times the size of our sun. Southward from Arcturus and a little toward the west is the white star Spica in Virgo. Looking westward and having the "Western Horizon" of the map down we find Regulus, the star in Leo, located in the handle of the Sickle. Lower down toward the northwest are Castor and Pollux, the reputed friends of sailors. The yellow-white star Capella is setting in the northwest.

Looking eastward and turning the map accordingly, we may place the constellations just risen. Lying above the horizon is the misty band of the Milky Way. Due east is Altair in Aquila, the Eagle. Toward the northeast Deneb, the leading star in Cygnus, the Swan, marks the head of the so-called "Northern Cross." Higher up is Vega of the Lyre, the blue-white star of the summer months. Above the southeast horizon, red Antares of the Scorpion is advancing. Ruddy as Mars, it is in a

way his rival. But there is no real comparison between an insignificant planet and a monster sun like Antares, which has a diameter of 800,000 miles, the largest star yet measured.

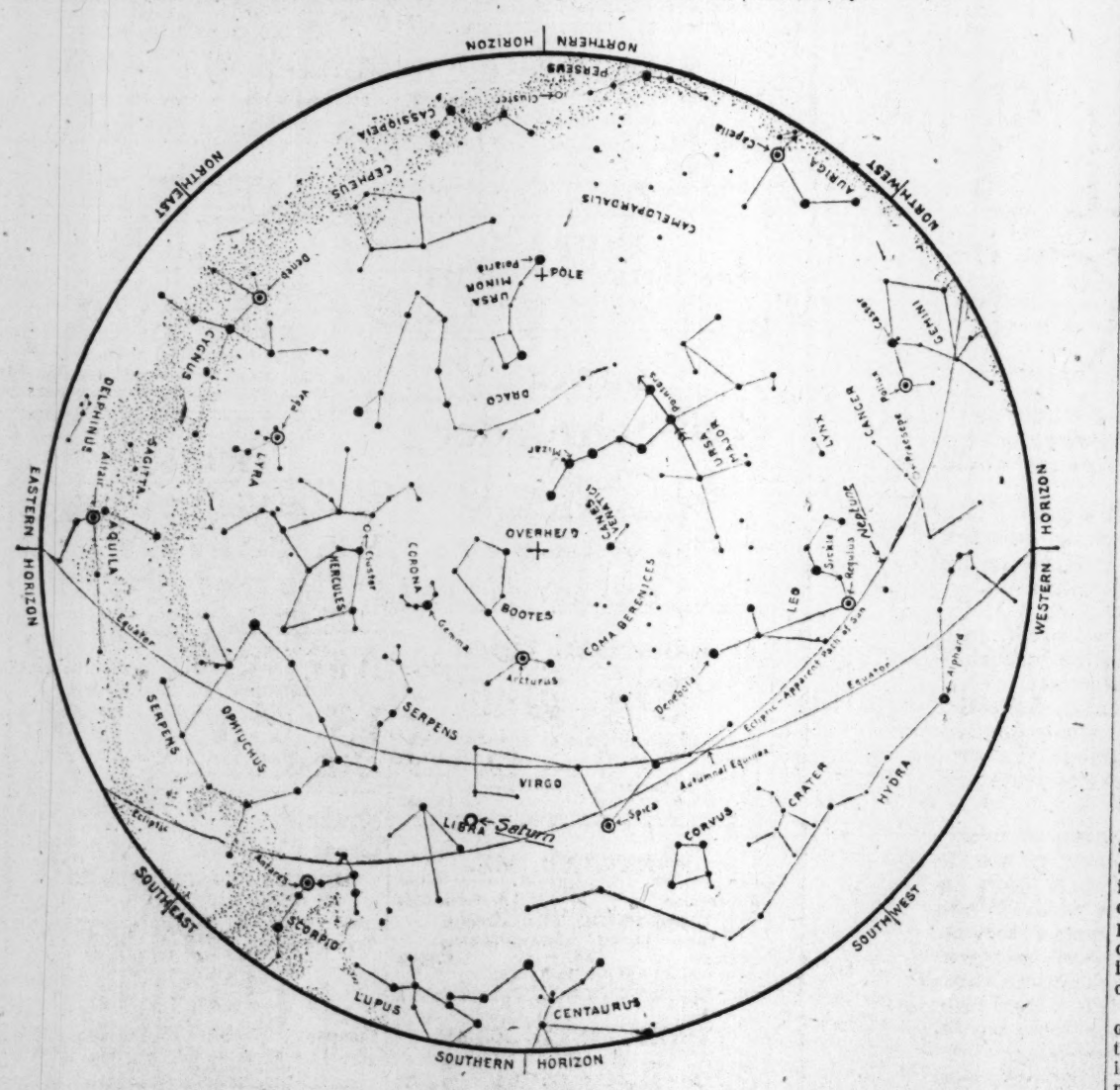
All contemporary picture possible. No these bright stars are comparatively near us, as stellar distances go. Consequently, our view of them is not in the same epoch of time. We see Altair as it was 16 years ago, the time required for its light to traverse the intervening space. The light of the Pole-Star has been on the road for 460 years. For the other stars the figures are as follows: Vega, 26 years; Arcturus, 41 years; Pollux, 32 years; Capella, 43 years; Regulus, 56 years; Antares, 128 years; Spica, 362 years; Deneb, 652 years. Thus, it is impossible to take a contemporaneous group picture of these glowing sources of light.

These are the principal stars visible at our time of observation. Having learned them with some attention to their surroundings, we have laid a good foundation for further acquisitions. If we look at other times than the hours given in the caption of the maps it must be re-

membered that the revolution of the earth on its axis, which causes the rising and the setting of the sun, carries the celestial sphere continually westward, turning on the pole near Polaris.

The Planets

The planets entered on the map are distinguished from the stars by having their names underscored. Saturn of yellow hue is located between Spica and Antares. Note that it does not twinkle much, but shines with a fairly steady light. Neptune the outermost planet of our system, is so far from Regulus, but is visible only through the telescope. The other planets are to be seen earlier or later than the hour for which the map is drawn. Mars, traveling from the constellation Taurus into that of Gemini, should be seen as an evening star in the west. Venus is also an evening star, but still rather close to the sun. Jupiter is the bright object in Sagittarius, rises after midnight. Mercury will be seen as a morning star about May 16. Uranus is in the constellation Pisces, now in the morning sky. It is difficult to see with the unaided eye.



The May Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for locations much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on May 8 at 11 p. m., May 23 at 9 p. m., June 7 at 9 p. m., and June 22 at 8 p. m. In local mean time. For "summer" time, add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the part of the boundary down corresponding to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

RANGOON FLIGHT MADE IN SAFETY

Sir S. Brancker Speaks of the "Matter of Fact and Commonplace Ease"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19.—The British Air Vice-Marshal, Sir Sefton Brancker, Chief of Civil Aviation, interviewed his return from what may well be looked on as an epoch-making flight to Rangoon and back, said that to him the outstanding feature was the matter-of-fact and commonplace ease with which it had been carried out. "It was," said Sir Sefton, "simply the best way of carrying out what I wanted to do. Heroics on flying are all over, we are down to business. Barring airships, of which I have little experience, flying by aeroplane spoils one for any other form of traveling." It was curious that when he landed at Calcutta it was within a few yards of the spot where he assembled his first box-kite years ago.

Sir Sefton laid stress on the fact that much had yet to be learned about the weather conditions for the tropics for airship travel. Details about the monsoon over the Indian Ocean, its height and velocity at different heights, were unknown. Across India flying was comparatively simple, as by following the valleys of the Indus and Ganges and rivers flat country was found all the way. Between Calcutta and Rangoon the monsoon conditions in the Bay of Bengal were more troublesome, as in this area there was a rainfall of 250 inches a year, most of which fell during the monsoon. "But," said Sir Sefton cheerfully, "the monsoon is not going to be such a terrible obstacle and ways to meet it will surely be found."

old airship, R-33, which was now being reconducted to flight to Egypt would be made to test flights under tropical conditions from Ismailia, and to start with, at any rate, a meteorological expert would form one of the crew. Asked whether he anticipated any trouble with natives of Eastern tribes over whose country flights would be made, Sir Sefton said that they mostly seemed to take flying as a matter of course. Probably some system of rewards for "assistance rendered" might be instituted, as was already done in the case of the trans-Persian telegraph line.

The whole journey was really devoid of any incident. Instancing the excellence of the machine and engine, Sir Sefton said that when taken to take off from the French aerodrome at Rakka in Syria, they struck a soft patch and pitched onto the nose, bending the propeller shaft. They bent it as straight as possible and proceeded on their way within half an hour.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Illinois Central was the first railroad to adapt the Christmas savings plan to the sale of tourist tickets, says C. E. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad. "We recently announced that round-trip tourist and vacation tickets would be sold on weekly payments extending over 20, 25, or 32 weeks, at substantial discounts, to represent interest on payments in advance."

A person desiring to become a member of one of the travel clubs may obtain from a ticket agent a special certificate to which stamps are attached each week as payments are made. After completion of the payments, but not before the expiration of the period stipulated in the plan selected, the certificate is surrendered and a round-trip ticket issued. Provision is made for adjustments if the holder desires to change his destination or if fares should decrease. However, the plan applies only to a round-trip ticket and not to a through ticket. The Illinois Central's certificate of purchase matures, as the summer tourist fares are not effective after Sept. 30, the payment term must sufficiently antedate the expiration of fare concessions to permit the completion of payments, it is stated.

Mr. Markham adds that the Illinois Central has made arrangements with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Gulf & Ship Island, and the Gulf Mobile & Northern railroads, as well as with the Goodrich Transit Company, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit, and the Michigan Transit Company, whereby tickets purchased under this plan at any station of the Illinois Central will be honored to any point on these lines.

Idea Interest Bankers

Through the operation of the Illinois Central's plan, a traveler may go from New Orleans to Chicago by rail and thence by boat to Buffalo on the certificate plan. When roads adopt the plan, it is expected that "off-line" agents will be instructed to accept savings under this plan for prospective trips over the roads they represent.

A similar plan is being arranged by Milton H. Harrison, of the Bowers Savings Bank in New York and president of the Savings Bank Journal, whereby banks will accept savings in stipulated amounts and when the predetermined amount has been accumulated, will place a round-trip ticket and arrange all details for the tourist. From the Illinois Central's standpoint, Mr. Markham says: "The principal object of this innovation is to afford those who desire to take advantage of it a practical and easy method of saving up the railway fare part of the cost of a vacation tourist trip. Tickets are sold under the 20-payment plan at a discount of 6 per cent and the 25-payment arrangement at 10 per cent discount. As a further aid, ticket agents extend their services in planning itineraries, estimating traveling expenses and making all reservations for the traveler."

First Engine West of Missouri

George E. Howard, vice-president and sales manager of the Commonwealth States' company, notes a record made in this column to the operation of the first engine on the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, taken from the Union Pacific Mag-

azine. In this connection, it was stated that "George E. Howard was engineer of the '57' in 1867 and the present bearer of that name uses this number for his automobile license."

The engineer of the "57" is the present Mr. Howard but the date of his driving was 1882-84 and not 1867. He adds, "Through sentiment for the old '57,' I operate my automobile with that license number and have done so the last 10 years. When we bought a new switch engine for the Commonwealth works last summer, our president, Clarence H. Howard, had the locomotive numbered 57 and named it for me."

Traveler's Aid Society

More than 78,000 persons were assisted in one way or another by the Chicago Traveler's Aid Society in 1922 and this number is multiplied by the numerous local societies in other cities. M. L. Bell, vice-president and general counsel of the Rock Island Lines, who is president of the association of societies, states, "In 1922 2,000,000 persons were assisted in finding rooms, or relatives, in purchasing tickets. Financial aid was supplied 'when necessary.'"

The societies are local to each city," he adds. "They are non-partisan and non-sectarian." In New York, a house on East 104th Street has been donated to the organization by Edwin Gould to which children are sent until their parents are found, and where they find rooms. The purpose of the national society is the co-ordination of the efforts of the 167 branches in cities throughout the United States.

Plans to extend the organization are being made and thus far 133 local societies have accepted charters of the national organization. A bulletin is published through which local workers in any city may readily get in touch with those in other cities in arranging assistance for travelers.

Mr. Bell stresses the fact that the work of the Traveler's Aid is confined to the traveler, as far as possible, and is necessary in adding those who find themselves in a strange city without funds, or who are unable to do anything to do with the management or conduct of the organization, although they appreciate the assistance and co-operation rendered by the society. In large part, the work is carried on by volunteers and is not limited to any class of travelers.

New Trains Established

Four new trains have been placed in service east of the Mississippi within the last two weeks. The Crescent Limited, a new all-Pullman train, between New York and New Orleans via Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, West Point Route and Louisville & Nashville, carries an observation car. The train leaves New York at 6:40 p. m. The Pennsylvania also has inaugurated its new American Limited, a Pullman train, leaving New York at 6:05 p. m. and leaving St. Louis at 8:58 a. m. The schedule has been cut to exactly 24 hours.

The new National Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio between Washington and St. Louis, with connecting lines from New York, and the faster Southwest Limited of the New York Central between New York and St. Louis, complete the list of four new all-Pullman trains on fast schedule. The Christian Science Monitor may be found on all these trains.

New England Divisions Case

A further hearing on the New England rate divisions case is to be held before the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 26. H. T. Newcomb, general auditor of the Delaware & Hudson, in commenting on the operation of the Delaware & Hudson, Erie and the Jersey Central to be relieved from the operation of his road is paying \$10 out of each \$1000 of revenue because of the present basis of division of through rates while other roads are paying only \$2.50. The Delaware & Hudson being primarily a bridge line between Mechanicville and Newburgh or Kingston, Wilkes-Barre earns less proportionately than the carriers having a longer haul on through traffic. The New York Central has committed itself with the New England lines and is not a party of the proceedings.

Of Interest to Travelers

Further schedules of Chicago & Eastern Illinois trains between Chicago and St. Louis are announced by E. H. Batchelder, general passenger agent. Morning train southbound now leaves Chicago at 11:25 a. m., arriving St. Louis 5:55 p. m.; northbound, leaves St. Louis 12:13 p. m., arriving Chicago 6:43 p. m. The schedule affords connection at St. Louis with the fast Texas trains, both ways. The early evening train from Chicago has been set back to 10:40 a. m., arriving at each terminal at 7:00 a. m. The "No Stop Special," leaving Chicago at 11:55 p. m. and arriving St. Louis at 6:00 a. m., has not been changed. These trains carry The Christian Science Monitor.

A travel bureau has been established by the Boston & Maine and the North Station, Boston, to provide a place convenient of access to travelers where information on trips to all points will be furnished. Itineraries prepared and rates quoted. The Boston & Maine is seeking to develop New England further as a resort center.

MILITARY TENDENCY OF LEAGUE DEPLORED

Jonkheer van Karnebeek Doubts Wisdom of Force

THE HAGUE, April 16 (Special Correspondence). Jonkheer van Karnebeek, one-time president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, speaking of the Geneva Protocol at The Hague recently, doubts whether the tendency of the League is to impart to the League a definitely military character and to make compulsion and sanctions the basis of this system, will in practice prove to be in the true interests of the League and whether it will really pave the way to a solution of the armament problem acceptable to the smaller states. It may be an attractive prospect to see the world, as it were, inspired by one spirit and one thought.

However, there is evidence that although legally the large and small states are placed on an equal footing, in the organization of the means of legal coercion, the difference in power is inevitably felt. This entails danger to the military and political independence of the weaker members of the League.

The Minister therefore opposed the original Cecil-Regin Treaty of Mutual Assistance, as the Netherlands is averse to all military agreements, participation in which she only escaped from with difficulty in the course of the negotiations with other powers on the revision of the 1839 treaty.

Even should the Protocol of Geneva not be adopted, partly as a result of the attitude of Great Britain, the Minister is convinced that the questions of arbitration, safety, and reduction of armaments will continue to en-

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3. Bronze Dining Room.
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5. Spacious lunch room.
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7. Many Private Dining Rooms.
8. Parlor Lounge, for entertainments.

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And best of all, moderate rates prevailing throughout.

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300 Rooms
All Outside

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Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.50

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TEN MINUTES BY TAXI FROM
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RESTFUL ATMOSPHERE
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Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets
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within easy walk of the leading
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European Plan

Rooms with running Water from \$3
Rooms with private Bath from \$4

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\$2.50 and up per day
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INTERNATIONAL
ARBITRAGE IN
STOCKS SMALLExpected That Resumption
on a Large Scale Will
Be Slow

NEW YORK, May 1.—Wall Street is of opinion that although return to a solid basis in England and Holland removes the impediment of exchange fluctuations, resumption of the pre-war practice of arbitrage between New York and European markets, such resumption will be very slow. Many other factors militate against it, removal of which will be a matter of years.

Before the war, European capital was playing an important part in building up industry here, certain American securities, such as United States Steel, General Electric, and others, were held in London, and many other firms and individuals enjoyed wide markets in London, Amsterdam, and to lesser degree other centers.

The stocks were both owned for investment and dealt in for speculation. Similarly there were some British issues which had markets here. The size of holdings abroad can be judged by the fact that many English-owned companies had their securities in the hands of American investors for the purpose of pegging sterling, \$1,400,000,000 in American and Canadian securities were accumulated.

No Markets for Americans
Such wide distribution had led to arbitrage in stocks similar to that which now takes place between foreign exchange dealers in different countries.

Many Wall Street houses enjoyed a lucrative business in buying and selling abroad and selling them here, or vice versa, in cable, when prices for the same issues varied in the different markets. They profited and served to keep prices in various markets of the world in alignment.

Officials of houses which carried on the pre-war business point out it is impossible now. There are no markets for American securities abroad. Many American securities are sold abroad, extensively in some countries, which have exported capital for safety, but there are no markets for the securities, which is a necessity for arbitrage.

One well known arbitrage expert estimates that more than 75 per cent of the American stocks held in London, the leading market, before the war, have been returned, and the rest are almost entirely held for permanent investment.

A few houses have attempted arbitrage transactions with London the past year or so, but it has been neither voluminous nor very profitable. It was almost impracticable, as exchange fluctuations were such that profits in one market were lost in the other.

Conditions Not Yet Favorable
To revive arbitrage business, many conditions not now present must be created. A steady investment demand for American stocks from London and Amsterdam would gradually build it up, and probably will in time. At present, however, demand is slow, owing to the uncertain trend of the markets here and the fact that export of capital is frowned upon in both countries.

Another possibility is that arbitrage brokers in London or Amsterdam might buy large blocks of American securities and sell them on their own account and create a market which would lead to arbitrage in certain issues.

That will probably happen in many cases whenever New York stock prices seem to offer advantages to foreign buyers, after protracted slumps. At present it would be discouraged by the Bank of England and the Netherlands Bank through the banks asked to finance the purchase of the shares. Such banks would be arbitrage factors in the initial stages of the return to normal exchange conditions. If England entered a period of great prosperity, while securities here fell, arbitrage would be resumed.

Money Market
Current quotations follow:
New York
Renewal rate 4 1/2%
Outside com' paper 2 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2%
Customers' com' loans 4 1/2%
Indiv. cu. loans 4 1/2%
Last
Bar silver in New York 21 1/2¢
Bar silver in London 21 1/2¢
Bar gold in London 84 1/2¢
Mexican dollars 16 1/2¢

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges \$7,000,000 \$1,000,000
Year ago today \$7,000,000 \$1,000,000
Baltimore 100,000,000 30,000,000
Year ago today 100,000,000 30,000,000
P. R. bank credit 3,600,000 91,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime eligible banks—
30 days 2 1/2%
60 days 2 1/2%
90 days 2 1/2%
120 days 2 1/2%
3 months 2 1/2%
6 months 2 1/2%
9 months 2 1/2%
12 months 2 1/2%
Non-member and private eligible banks in general, 1 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States have raised their discount rates for foreign countries due to the discount rate as follows:
New York 4 1/2%
Boston 4 1/2%
Philadelphia 4 1/2%
Cleveland 4 1/2%
Richmond 4 1/2%
St. Louis 4 1/2%
San Francisco 4 1/2%
Chicago 4 1/2%
St. Paul 4 1/2%
Minneapolis 4 1/2%
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The New York Herald Tribune—a paper so eminent that it requires two titles to cover its manifold excellencies—has discovered a new and engaging metaphor whereby to defend the publication of news of crime. "It was news to primitive man when there was a tiger in the next thicket, and it was not news when there wasn't one," says the Herald Tribune. "It may suggest a morbid interest on the part of primitive man, but if he hadn't been made that way we should none of us be here now."

Sounds well, doesn't it? But isn't there a flaw somewhere in the analogy? Suppose that the beast wasn't a tiger at all, but some less carnivorous feline—say, for example, a polecat—and that the gossips of primitive days, instead of leaving the beast to the secrecy of his jungle, dragged him into Main Street, with the normal effect upon the atmosphere of the village? That is just about what happens when the sensational newspapers take hold of a few petty crimes and manufacture a "crime wave" out of them. It is precisely what occurs when under the pretense of conserving public morals they drag unsavory scandals out of the decent restraint of a court room and give them the widest currency the printed page can secure.

In newspapers of the type which we deplore—and the Herald Tribune is so far from being one that we are amazed to find it voluntarily putting itself in that gallery—crime and scandal are handled sensationally simply for the purpose of pandering to depraved appetites and swelling a circulation based upon sensationalism. It is disingenuous, nay, more, it is merely stupid to plead that the publicity given to the Thaw case was gravely dictated by a desire to avert any parallel to it in the future, or that pages given to a notorious divorce case in millionaire circles were consecrated to the effort to defend the sanctity of marriage.

But to revert to our friend's metaphor. Suppose it was a tiger? If primitive man pursued the methods of the newspaper press of today he would not say anything about the brute until some villager had been carried off into the jungle. Then, indeed, would begin the hue and cry. It would be so clamorous that the tiger would have ample warning to escape before any official huntsman could get near him.

But if by chance he were captured, then he would be extolled as a hero. Never was there so sleek, shrewd and subtle a tiger! How cleverly he had seized his prey! How glorious the orgy and feast that followed! Let us tell all the jungle about it so that his brother tigers may see how easy it is to get their food in this village. Why can't we, too, be tigers? Of course he's in a trap for the moment, but what of that? What tiger would not risk brief imprisonment for a riot along the Great White Way of the jungle and widespread adulation in the newspapers?

How lofty and dignified the criminal's demeanor in this temporary adversity! He must be a super-tiger, and his opinions on the relative value of white meat and dark should be set forth in respectful columns. Being unable to read, the literary opinions of the captive cat could unfortunately not have the journalistic value of those of the recently celebrated Mr. Chapman. If the prisoner fortunately happened to be a tigress, and bob-tailed, how the genius of the sob sisters of the sensational press would weave a web of romance about her unfortunate appetite for human flesh, which was, of course, in no sense her own fault but due wholly to heredity and environment. How melancholy her youth! Doomed to grow up in the depths of the jungle, with only tiger cubs for playmates and without the refining influences of kindergarten or school, how should she be blamed if in her later strength she crushed out a man's life? Punish her? Certainly not—even though her immunity encouraged other cats, bobbed or otherwise, to like offenses.

And what of her brother, the tiger? Noble and sorely misunderstood product of the jungle! By the time the primitive journalists were in full swing, his gallantries, his early handicaps, his present remorse (on a full stomach) and his engaging nature would so come to occupy the villagers' minds that the very name of his victim would be forgotten. Who recalls now who Chapman robbed, or the name of the policeman who fell before his bullet? How many flowers, lunches, gifts, proffers of marriage, go to the victims of fashionable felons whom the press celebrates in their cells? Does the spectacle lead others to redoubt precautions against further tigerish forays? Rather, it encourages them to emulate the super-bandit, that they may share his pleasures.

But in the end the tiger's life may pay the penalty? True enough, but in nine cases out of ten it will be despite the influence of the sensational press, not because of it. Ten times as much space is given to his exploits as to the penalty. The mistakes which led to his capture are pointed out, that those who follow in his footsteps may avoid them. If only he had not tried to dazzle the jungle, or to burn up the underworld, with the easy profits of crime; if he had avoided Broadway and gone abroad; if he had only laid low until the hue and cry were past. Too late, perhaps, for the able commentators of the press to save this particular prisoner, but how valuable the suggestions they offer for the guidance of the next one!

Enough. Let us abandon the zoological metaphor of our newspaper friend and deal with the effect on the underworld—the jungle of human life—of much of the newspaper treatment of crime today. Does it not often warn criminals and aid their escape? The police everywhere say it does. Does it not increase crime through subtle methods of suggestion? Such eminent police authorities as Commissioner Enright answer in the affirmative, as do scientific investigators of standing. Does it not cater to the vanity of criminals and afford them a certain set-off to even the heaviest penalty for their crimes? There is much evidence in support of this conviction. Does it not put criminal

thoughts into the minds of the young who read lurid descriptions of the pleasures of the successful criminal, with but thinly disguised eulogies of his qualities of daring, courage and resourcefulness? Unquestionably. Above all, has the reading of sensational reports of crime, of the lives and revelries of criminals, and of their trials, ever done a single individual an atom of good—either morally or intellectually? We defy any honest newspaper to answer, Yes.

In no department of human activity is it more difficult to illustrate more clearly than in the accomplishments of inventive genius the progress made by mankind in simplifying daily tasks, in transportation, in communication, and in the perfecting of safety devices and appliances designed to lessen the hazards of occupations once regarded as dangerous to life or limb. In New York, during the present week, there is being shown a most interesting collection of hundreds of these appliances and instruments. They range from the purely utilitarian to the unique and the grotesque.

To the people of the present day it appears, and perhaps not without some reason, that not until well after the middle of the last century did the people of the world, and especially those of America, make any remarkable progress in the perfecting of so-called labor-saving devices. Many still active in affairs recall vividly the first appearance of horse-drawn harvesting machinery. The self-reaper was regarded as the acme of the producer's inventive skill. It was a long stretch from that day to the day of the self-binder. The reaper had but recently displaced the fall, and the seeder the sower who scattered seed broadcast from his hand as he walked. A century ago the hand-sickle was in common use in the grain fields. After it came the cradle, an awkward contrivance which would be next to useless in the farmer's hands today.

However, this development in the crude implements of agriculture was but the beginning. Realizing the possibilities of further research and study, men and women with an inventive turn have delved deeply into things which for centuries remained hidden. In the home, the factory, the office, the store, there are evidences of what might be regarded as marvelous accomplishments. Scarcely a generation ago the telephone was not thought of. The automobile is the product of a still later day, as is the motion picture. The radio and the device for sending photographs by wire and by wireless are both so new that we still marvel at them.

But there has been going on, apart from the discovery and development of these more spectacular or outstanding devices, the perfecting of hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of machines and appliances of which little account has been taken by the public as a whole. As one takes a seat in modern railway coach or trolley car today he feels, probably, to contrast the preparations made for his comfort and safety with the provisions which were regarded as adequate, if not almost sumptuous, a half century ago. In the home, also, we have come to accept as mere necessary utilities those comforts and conveniences which, a quarter of a century ago, would have been found, if at all, only in the homes of the extremely rich. It is but a generation from the days of the improvised ash leach and the soap kettle over the open fire in the yard, to the electrically equipped kitchen and the tiled bathroom.

Long after the middle of the last century the pony-express riders carried messages across the Great Plains from the Missouri River to Sacramento. Today, in almost every home, or at least within easy reach of anyone desiring to make use of it, stands a simple contrivance into which one may, at will, talk from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. The telephone is but one of the hundreds of simple devices that have quickened the pace and made possible the completion, in an hour or a day, of tasks which once would have required weeks or months of effort. These things, if they now exist, have always existed. That they have not always been available has been because of our failure to avail ourselves of them. It has been said that there is nothing new under the sun. Things are new only because the discovery of them is epochal. Looking for the first time from the height of a mountain across a beautiful valley, we are enraptured and charmed by our discovery. And yet the scene has been spread out ready for the eye to behold, in all its beauty, since time began.

Two incidents of international trade that have recently occurred show the difficulties of attempts to maintain what may be termed the double standard of prices. There are the protests to the United States Tariff Commission against the importation of a quantity of pig iron from Canada, on the ground that the price at which the iron was sold was lower than the general price in Canadian markets, and the request by sixteen United States senators for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of alleged combinations of American manufacturers to fix low prices for their exported products.

While American iron producers complain of what they regard as unfair competition by the cheaper product of Canadian furnaces, Canadian steel mills have been demanding higher tariff protection, claiming that American steel was being sold for export at prices that could not be met except at a loss. The Canadian Parliament has so far turned an unheeding ear to these appeals, as it did not seem to be clear that higher duties would have more than a temporary effect, nor that they could prevent a still further lowering of foreign prices in the effort to find a market for surplus stocks.

That the manufacturers of practically all the great industrial nations, with possibly the exception of Great Britain, sell their products for export at less than the domestic price, is admitted. Whether this practice can properly be objected to as unfair competition in neutral

markets, and whether it operates to the disadvantage of the domestic consumer, are more intricate problems. In the case of such a country as Canada, which is seeking to build up diversified industries, it may seem unfair that the competition of greater and longer established rivals in other countries should be allowed, yet from the consumer's viewpoint this competition prevents what they would regard as excessively high prices.

On behalf of the American interests, against which the sixteen senators have complained, it would seem probable that they will be able to show that, in meeting foreign prices in the world markets, they are able to produce more efficiently by keeping their mills running steadily, and that the domestic consumers do not in reality pay any more for their goods because of the comparatively small percentage of the total product exported at a lower price. So long as the industrial capacity for production is far greater than the demand, it does not appear that legislation can do much to change what have become world-wide conditions.

There seems to be no good reason why the American people, as a whole, should become unduly exercised over the threatened invasion of their country's markets by the newly discovered German substitute for industrial or wood alcohol. Methanol, as this product is called, is described as a synthetic liquid produced by the combination of carbon monoxide, the asphyxiating agent of ordinary illuminating gas and of automobile exhaust gas, with certain parts of hydrogen and oxygen. The formula is simple; according to the chemists, the chief feature developed by the Germans being that of producing methanol on a large scale and at low cost from gases resulting from the use of coal in blast furnaces.

With the early announcement of the ability, and evident purpose, of German manufacturers to flood the American market with methanol at a price much below that at which wood alcohol or denatured alcohol is now sold, two widely different reactions were noted. It was at once assumed by the opponents of prohibition, and perhaps by those who have been profiting by the illegal sales of contraband intoxicants, that this new product would deal a final and effective blow to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. But now comes the authoritative announcement that methanol is simply 100 per cent pure wood alcohol, and that its effects upon those who attempt to drink it are as destructive, both to life and to sight, as the noxious concoctions which the more prudent have learned to avoid.

But perhaps the second effect forecast may be scarcely less important. The German product gives promise of entering into serious competition, in the industrial field, with the American-made wood and denatured alcohols. There have been intimations that the farmers of the United States, particularly, and more recently the users of all sorts of automotive vehicles and machines, have been grievously disappointed because of the failure of manufacturers of these nonpotable alcohols to supply a cheap and economical fuel for internal-combustion engines. When it was first announced, several years ago, that the production of denatured alcohol from cheap vegetable matter and refuse was possible, it was believed that there would be an economic release from the grasp of oil and gasoline monopolists. That eventuality was never realized. The price of domestic industrial alcohol in the United States has seldom, if ever, been allowed to fall below prices maintained for the mineral fuel oils.

It will be interesting to discover now whether American chemists can or cannot compete successfully in the production of this fuel with their German colleagues. The inference is that they can compete, and successfully, and that if they are allowed the freedom of unrestrained trade the American motorist, agriculturist, and manufacturer will be able to buy at home, from home producing agencies, a commodity as cheap and as desirable as that with which the German exporters are threatening those who, it is openly charged, are virtually controlling the price and output of American fuel oils and industrial alcohol. With the recollection of past successful efforts to manipulate and control the market price of these products, the consumers in the United States will not regard with favor any effort to impose a tariff which will tend to protect or foster this particular American industry.

Editorial Notes

While the assertion that Columbus was the discoverer of America has many times been challenged, probably a claim often made along another line regarding his interests and achievements has rarely, if ever, before received the slightest setback. But now a prominent speaker in New York has entered the arena on his behalf with what must seem to many a startling statement. In speaking of the part which the Jews have played in building the United States, this speaker is quoted as saying that the weight of evidence is that Columbus was himself a Jew. This same speaker added moreover that his first voyage was financed not by Queen Isabella of Spain, but by a Jew, Luis de Santangel. While not for a moment comparing one race with another, it can readily be imagined that there are quarters in which this information will not be received with acclamation.

Constantly in countless out-of-the-way localities and connections straws are showing in which direction the alcohol wind is blowing in the United States. In the Evening Independent of Massillon, O., an article was prominently published under the heading "Local State Hospital Head Denies Insanity Increase." Its second paragraph read:

Since prohibition, alcohol has gradually decreased as a direct cause of insanity until today not one patient in the hospital can be classed as an alcoholic. Only fifteen years ago 35 per cent of the patients came under that classification.

Who says that prohibition is not being enforced in America?

The Strange and Wonderful Country of Chile

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Santiago, Chile
Here at the southern end of the hemisphere, where it is nineteen days to New York and nearly a month to London, it is difficult to remember how London and New York look upon Chile. For if the attitude back there is that Chile is far away, here the distinction is that, in Chile, New York and London are not only far away, but also almost unimportant in the life that surges through this wonderful capital and through this self-contained country.

The distinction is a subtle one, of course, but what I should like to say is that here the people have, actually, no dependence on the older worlds to the north; here they have no sense of lack or of distance, such as one feels in other places in Latin America. Life is complete and sufficient. Of all the characteristics of the Chileans, I think that self-sufficiency is the most outstanding and the most delightful. No other Latin-American peoples, save perhaps the Argentines, have it to anything like the same extent, and it is in no sense anything but pleasant and refreshing. Here the resentment of the foreigner is quite gone; here the people are willing to meet you on your ground, or on theirs, without its ever occurring to you or to them that they are different from you or you from them.

There is no sign of the bravado, the self-assertive attitude which suggests inevitably that someone is inferior or superior—all that is gone, apparently wiped out completely when you enter the borders of this country. If they are disagreeable to you—as when they take your fingerprints after confiscating your passport—you want to fuss back at them, and if you do, they fuss at you, and all thus relieve their feelings and it passes. There is, literally, none of the nursing of grudges which one finds sometimes in other Latin-American countries; and with that lack of grudges disappears to the most astonishing and delightful degree that attitude of suspicious superiority which sometimes characterizes the foreigner in Latin-America, and which is in itself an irritant that is hard to escape. Here in Chile the vicious circle has been broken—smashed to bits—to the great relief and satisfaction of everybody. And with it gone, you suddenly realize that there was never any need for it anywhere.

The traveler down into Chile from Peru and Bolivia in the north meets with the Chileans, perhaps, in Bolivia, but not until he enters the city of Antofagasta, or a more northerly port if he comes by boat, does he sense the spirit of the Chileans. Antofagasta, friendly, self-satisfied, its streets paved and clean, its buildings good or bad, modern or old, as may be, but still characteristically well kept, gives one the first real impression of Chile. It is a good impression, albeit the better perhaps for the desert that is behind him, on the road from Bolivia, or for the winter sea through which he has passed in coming from the north by ship.

From Antofagasta one can travel southward through Chile by the so-called Longitudinal railway, which runs all the thousand miles and more from Santiago and Valparaiso north through the desert to Antofagasta and on to Iquique (the yet more northerly nitrate port). But the Longitudinal is a military railway, not yet a commercial one. It was built primarily for the concentration of troops, if needed, along the coast or in the north, the result of the long-drawn-out fear of an outbreak of war between Peru and Chile. Trains run once, or in places twice, a week.

The trip is through the Atacama desert most of the way, and can be covered only with the help of many off-

cial courtesies and special trains and railway motor-cars, which render it difficult of achievement and tedious. Hence the ordinary traveler does not go by the Longitudinal. He takes a boat.

By boat, then, he comes to Valparaiso, two days aboard, comfortable, clean days, on the Grace liners of American registry (the only line which maintains a definite schedule), or the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's big ships, or on the Chilean line. Both of the latter have two fine boats each, but are lacking in that excellent essential, a fixed day of arrival and of sailing—the boon of all boons from the Grace Line to the resident and to the tourist in these lands.

Valparaiso looms out of the sea, at the end of a desert coast which is in many ways more desolate than the coast line of Peru to the north. The pearl-like bay, the rising hills, the colors of green grass and trees and red-and-yellow houses and white public buildings set forth the blue bay and the ships that float upon it with a welcome which no one who has not traveled the high deserts of Bolivia and the long, flat coast line of the north can quite appreciate.

Not that Valparaiso is one of the show places of the world, for it is merely a very busy, very modern port city, with bustling narrow streets, fine hotels and a splendidly imposing and beautiful office buildings, and in the outer streets the wide, flat pavements, the two and three story frame and brick shops, which suggest nothing in the world so much as old San Francisco before the fire. Just the New World, busy, friendly, unafraid.

In Valparaiso live most of the English and Americans of Chile, very content, very much occupied, rather bored with the inquisitive traveler, whom they allow to hasten on to Santiago when he will, with few regrets and quite sure that once in Santiago all his promises to return will vanish into thin air. For this Santiago is one of the truly pleasant places of all this world.

When you go to Santiago, you start from the heart of Valparaiso, you enter the most homelike of American railway carriages, and, carefully watched by the special guard so that you do not occupy two seats when one will do, settle yourself for the journey, well located on the sea side of the train. For you skirt the sea as you go, all the magic creosote harbor of Valparaiso, with the German ships wrecked at the outbreak of the war lying on their sides on the shore, and the rest of the shipping of the world, scores of boats, riding pleasantly at anchor outside.

You pass through Villa del Mar, the famous and very lovely summer resort. And finally you pass through the restful country of the central fields of Chile, prosperous, well kept, and backed by the line of the snow-capped mountains of the eternal Andes.

There are vistas, many of them, that you would boast of seeing for a year and a day at home, but here they blend into the landscape, and your interest is taken by the electric installation of the railways and by the American (Westinghouse) electric locomotive which comes, at its proper station, to carry you on into the valley of Santiago. For Chile is harnessing the Andean snows that melt into the rivers, and the busy traffic of this line, railway from Valparaiso for the 112 miles to Santiago is being turned over to electric engines and to the most modern and efficient type of railway manipulation in the world.

A strange and wonderful country, this. It has all that the world could give it, and you find yourself feeling, from the very first of your days here, the same attitude toward the distant and "unnecessary" places like London and New York that the Chileans themselves feel.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, May 1

"We are here to celebrate a friendship stronger with the passage of time," said Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, at the annual dinner here last night of the members of the British war missions to the United States. "Friendship at the best of times is fragile," he went on to say, "and requires care and consideration." There is as much need of understanding as of love. "The essential thing is to realize what we have not in common." There were other expressions he used in commending a perpetuation of Anglo-American friendship "for the benefit of the whole world."

He also gave a moving description of the arrival of the first United States troops in London during the war. Another of his references was to the "generous and amazing hospitality showered on all alike in every part of the United States." Among his lighter remarks was that "every one of the war missions to the United States had contracted debts which he would like to pay." The speaker also laughed heartily when Mr. Baldwin feigned to protest alarm at the remark in a congratulatory cable from John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, which indicated that the time might come when, thanks to wireless, mere absence might not interfere with "vocal attendance" at similar dinners in the future.

The function was largely attended, the only noticeable absentee being the American Ambassador here, whose first public dinner in England has, by prescriptive claim, to be eaten at the "Pilgrims" table.

Daffodils were much in evidence this year during their short season. Very large quantities of these came from the Spalding district of Lincolnshire, and many hundreds of tons of the cut blooms were put on the railway. After the daffodils come the tulips, following on with other flowers down to the chrysanthemums in the autumn. They claim at Spalding to be able to grow just as fine bulbs for tulips and daffodils as in Holland, and the enthusiast there pays high prices for unique or scarce bulbs. Certainly the flat fen country, with its long, deep dykes, is not unlike Holland, and the bulb growers say that their soil is better.

The following paragraph is culled from the pages of "Truth":

It is instructive to read that at the beginning of their training the Oxford crew were all inoculated against colds. The result can hardly be regarded as a triumph of applied science, irrespective of what happened on Saturday (when the Oxford boat was swamped during the race) only two of the crew escaped illness during training, and one was unable to row at the last. Those who did not have colds had something worse; and it is suspected, that so far as the inoculation prevented colds, it caused a liability to other complaints. Something wrong with the serum, perhaps. But I wonder what the trainers of thirty or forty years ago would have said to a proposal to protect men through a medical operation as a first step to perfect fitness!

A Socialist attack upon "the one department of the state which is run on national lines" was Lord Gainsford's description of criticisms of the British Post Office made by the Labor Party peer, Lord Russell, recently, in the second chamber. Lord Russell's charge was one of general inefficiency. This was not rebutted, but the official explanation given was instructive. It was that efficiency cannot be secured in the public departments in the same way that it can be secured under private enterprise, for the reason that inefficient cannot be discharged with equal freedom. The Government servant has practical security of tenure so long as his conduct is correct. His juniors may be more efficient, but seniority prevails.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson is Labor Member of Parliament for Middlesbrough. A district messenger boy recently arrived at the door of the House of Commons with a market basket in which was a little brown puppy addressed to Miss Wilkinson. Earlier in the evening a less official-looking individual had tried to deliver the puppy at the House, but the lady member was away in the Midlands, so the messenger was directed to her home. With the puppy was a letter to "Dear 'Gur' Ellen," asking her to accept the puppy, as the donor's father was out of work and could not afford to keep him. But two messengers had been employed, a fact which did not spell poverty. And the event synchronized curiously with a little episode in the House of Commons between Lady Astor and a Labor member, when remarks were made about rich ladies nursing lapdogs.

It must be nearly 200 years since the famous legendary ride from London to York was accomplished by Dick Turpin and his black Bess. For a great many years Fred Ginnett, the showman, staged a playlet dealing with the

episode in which his black mare "Bess" regularly appeared. The showman has just been notified that business any is going into leisureed ease at the well-known Spaniard's Inn on Hampstead Heath. Two years ago she crossed the Atlantic to appear in a play at the New York Hippodrome and returned to England just in time to take part in her old sketch of Turpin's ride. She had not been in this country for nearly two years. Her ship only arrived at Southampton on the day of the first performance. She was rushed off to London and arrived at the Crystal Palace with only a few minutes to spare. She went straight into her part as if she had been doing it daily and went through it without a hitch.

King Alfred's legs, as represented in a painting hung on the walls of one of the committee rooms in Parliament buildings, have been figuring in House of Commons debate. The matter was raised by a facetious Unionist member, who took exception to the picture as being out of drawing, though it was subsequently described by the Government spokesman as a very fine example of the early work of Watts, "who is one of our most distinguished artists." It shows King Alfred a thousand years ago waving on the Saxons with his sword to repel Danish raiders from the sea. The offending leg is twisted as the King looks on with a shocked expression at the men who are following him. The House of Commons laughed, but the picture is to stay where it is. A proposal by another member to remove it to the lunch room, in honor of King Alfred's connection with burnt cakes, failed to draw the chairman of the kitchen committee.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain aloof from their authorship, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Palestine and the Jews"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Please accept my appreciation of your helpful editorial published recently under the heading, "Palestine and the Jews." The movement of the Zionists to establish a national home in Palestine is good work and of importance to the civilized world.

The building and establishment of a Jewish university in Palestine is the expression of Jewish thought to give to the world the benefits of its charity, cultivation and usefulness. This will create a better understanding and relationship with the so-called Gentile, but as your article has so truly pointed out, "Zionism in Palestine may succeed, but Zionism can never solve the Jewish problem. The true homeland of the Jew and the ending of the curse which has estranged the Gentile and the Jew will be found in no geographical experiment, but in a common understanding of the true message of the Bible as a whole."

The teaching of the English language to the colonists and immigrants through this university would be a first step toward bringing about the realization of "a common understanding of the true message of the Bible as a whole." It would lead them to study the New Testament and prove for themselves "that Jesus of Nazareth was the greatest of their prophets, and that this gospel was the logical climax to which the whole of the Old Testament leads, and when both the Jews and the so-called Christian world understand the full meaning of that gospel," it may be expected that peace and love will reign between the two peoples.

Now Jesus, himself, declared that he came not to destroy the law or the prophets, but to fulfill this very law. What law? Why, the universal law of God. Is He the God of both Jew and Gentile? Yes, of both Jew and Gentile. Denver, Colo.

A Tribute of Appreciation

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am an old man, over ninety years of age, and yet am able to write a little! I want to send my profound thanks to my great benefactor, The Christian Science Monitor, for coming to me so promptly every day, Sundays excepted, for ten years.

It has helped me politically and otherwise—especially otherwise—many things which I needed to know and, which I would not have known without it. On the run question, especially, and on many other questions of world-wide importance I have read and benefited by the clear, forcible articles given on its last page.

May The Christian Science Monitor continue to speak with its usual logic and clearness and same kindly spirit until drunkenness and war and all such evils are relegated to an unknown past. R. McC. Sidney, O.